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Schmidt says trip to Riyadh fruitful

BONN, May 7 (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told the West German parliament Thursday that his recent trip to the Mideast opened a new phase in German relations with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

He also said the United States decision to discuss the nuclear arms buildup with the Soviets was a positive sign of cooperation in the Western alliance. During his official report on his trip to the Mideast, Schmidt refused to comment on recent attacks by Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Begin called Schmidt "arrogant and greedy" after the chancellor talked upon his arrival here about a divided Germany's moral obligation to support the Palestinian's right to self-determination.

Schmidt assured members of parliament Thursday that Bonn's decision not to sell Saudi Arabia arms would not affect economic and political ties between the two countries. "If West Germany as an ally had the opportunity to support Saudi Arabia's defense situation, the Kingdom would view that as a friendly act," said Schmidt.

"West Germany has opened a new phase of relations with Saudi Arabia and its neighboring state of the United Arab Emirates," Schmidt said. He reminded parliament that a change in West German laws could allow such weapons sale to be reconsidered.

Schmidt asks Israel to act with restraint

BONN, May 7 (R) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, under vehement attack from Israeli Premier Menachem Begin, pleaded for restraint between the two countries Tuesday and warned against "exaggerated polemics."

In a low-key speech to the Bundestag (lower house), he defended himself only indirectly against Begin's charge that he had lost sight of German responsibility for the slaughter of European Jews in World War II.

Schmidt, whose war role was again denounced by Begin Wednesday, said recent events had shown clearly that West Germany was affected by conflicts that were not its own. "Let us, therefore, beware of getting excited, let us beware of exaggerated polemics, but let us also beware of dangerous simplifications," he said. Apparently addressing Israel, he added: "I would be glad if my request for moderation could also find a hearing beyond our borders."

Schmidt seemed intent on riding out the storm of Israeli criticism over statements accepting Palestinian claims to self-determination which he made last week after visiting Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

The chancellor, told the house he would not go beyond earlier comments. A government spokesman had Monday accused Begin of electioneering and making insulting remarks.

"I do not want to add anything to that precisely because I am aware of the special moral and historical quality of German-Israeli relations," he said. In the text distributed to journalists the word "because" was underlined for emphasis.

West German television said Wednesday night the attacks on Schmidt were defamatory, inexcusable and bordered on "deliberate character assassination." But despite an official Israeli protest over Schmidt's remarks, Bonn refrained from taking similar action Wednesday when Israeli envoy Yohanan Meroz was told by a senior foreign ministry official of displeasure at the Israeli criticism.

Thursday, recalling that Israel was marking its 33rd anniversary, he said he continued to hope for a just and comprehensive peace between Israelis and Arabs. Saying he spoke for all Germans, he added: "Let us as before be guided by moderation, reason and readiness for reconciliation."

By U.S. technology Israelis can destroy Syrian SAM batteries

WASHINGTON, May 7 — Thanks to advanced American technology, Israel has the capability of knocking out all of the Syrian anti-aircraft missile batteries now in place in central Lebanon, according to authoritative defense sources here.

Israel's F-15 fighter jets are equipped with a sophisticated electronic system known as the "Black Box," which can detect and identify specific missile site locations on the ground, and then drop out or distort the command guidance signals sent to specific missiles launched from those sites, the sources said.

The combined radar and jamming system aboard the F-15s would enable Israeli jets to eliminate Syria's SAM-6 missile batteries with little difficulty, the sources said.

The system, an upgraded version of the one used by U.S. aircraft against Soviet-built SAM missiles during the Vietnam war, is now standard equipment aboard the F-15.

It combines the Northrop defense systems AN/ALQ-135 countermeasures set with the Loral Corporation AN/ALR-56 threat warning system, sources said.

The threat warning system detects recognizable characteristics of ground-based missile radars, such as the SAM-6, and projects specific missile battery locations, with identifying symbols, on a screen inside the F-15 cockpit.

The most immediate threat in the area is enclosed within a diamond on the screen.

When a missile battery is detected, the AN/ALR-56 warning system then directs electronic jamming power at the target, drawing on the AN/ALQ-135 countermeasures set.

The system then jams — i.e., drowns out or distorts — the signals from the ground-based SAM battery designed to guide the missiles to their target.

This prevents the SAM missiles from hitting the F-15s, and enables the aircraft to knock out the ground batteries.

Israel's F-4 Phantoms are not equipped with the "Black Box" system. U.S. defense sources are therefore convinced that if Israel attempts to take out the Syrian anti-aircraft missile batteries in Lebanon, the F-15 will be the instrument employed.

In another development, senior State Department official on Wednesday urged that the U.S. Congress be patient and wait for the Reagan administration's full rationale behind its decision to sell five A WACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

"I hope that you will reserve judgment until the details can be worked out," said James L. Buckley, undersecretary of state for security assistance, in testimony before the House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee on foreign operations.

Buckley told the panel that he believes the full data will "allay many of your fears" about the proposed sale, which the administration wants to include in a multibillion-dollar arms package for Saudi Arabia.

Austria ready to sell arms

Kreisky leaves for home after successful visit

JEDDAH, May 7 (SPA) — Austrian Chancellor Dr. Bruno Kreisky and his delegation left here Thursday for home after a three-day official visit to Saudi Arabia. Kreisky was seen off in Riyadh by Crown Prince Fahd before arriving here to board the plane for Vienna.

The Austrian leader held talks with Saudi Arabian officials on means of promoting bilateral relations and a number of international issues led by the Palestine and the Middle East cause.

Wednesday night Kreisky told a press conference in Riyadh that he was unaware of a new European peace initiative, but urged European leaders to join hands with the Arab states to change the United States attitude when discussing any settlement to the problem.

The Europeans have begun to understand the importance, the danger inherent in the Palestinian problem and the necessity to find a solution for it, Kreisky said. There is an identity of views between Saudi Arabia and Austria on many an international issue, particularly the Middle East problem and the necessity for the Palestinian people to obtain its legitimate right, especially the right to set up an independent homeland, he said.

Kreisky hailed relations between Saudi Arabia and Austria in the various fields. He recalled that his country was the first in western Europe to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization and establish diplomatic relations with it. Such a recognition will be a helping factor in bringing about European recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, he said.

The chancellor said he does not believe that other countries should submit finished solutions to the Palestinian case; "but there are well-established solutions and principles for the problem, most important among which is Israel's recognition of the Palestinian people's right to independent statehood, in return to a Palestinian recognition of Israel's right to exist."

He added that such a process would prepare the proper climate for a dialogue between the two sides to resolve the various problems. He stressed that submitting solutions to the problem is the responsibility of the parties concerned. He described his meeting with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in Riyadh Tuesday as a mere coincidence.

Kreisky, who visited Saudi Arabia for the third time, said he had lengthy talks with the Saudi leaders during which he exchanged views on all the problems of mutual interest. He described his talks as "very successful."

He said he visited the Kingdom for the first time, six years ago, in his capacity as the head of a Socialist International fact finding mission about the Palestinian problem and the Palestinian people's right seen from the Arab countries' angle. The mission then drafted a report about what it heard from Arab officials.

My second visit last year was extremely successful, he added, because it helped improve and foster Saudi-Austrian economic relations. He pointed out in this concern that in the wake of the Iraqi-Iranian war, Saudi Arabia became the number one oil exporter to Austria since last year. It ships oil averaging \$400 million a year to Austria which is kept on expanding the scope of trade and economic relations with the Kingdom, adding that Austria is also looking forward to increase its exports to Saudi Arabia to offset the trade balance deficit which now runs in favor of the Kingdom.

Kreisky proclaimed his government's readiness to approve any arms sales to Saudi Arabia. "The Austrian government is ready to authorize the export of any arms requested by the Kingdom from Austrian arms manufacturers," he said. He added, however, that such transactions fall within the competence of the arms manufacturers alone. Austrian government had never interfere in such matters at all, except for granting the export license according to Austrian laws, he said.

The Austrian leader also accused Israel of exacerbating tension in what he called the Lebanese calamity and regretted the inability



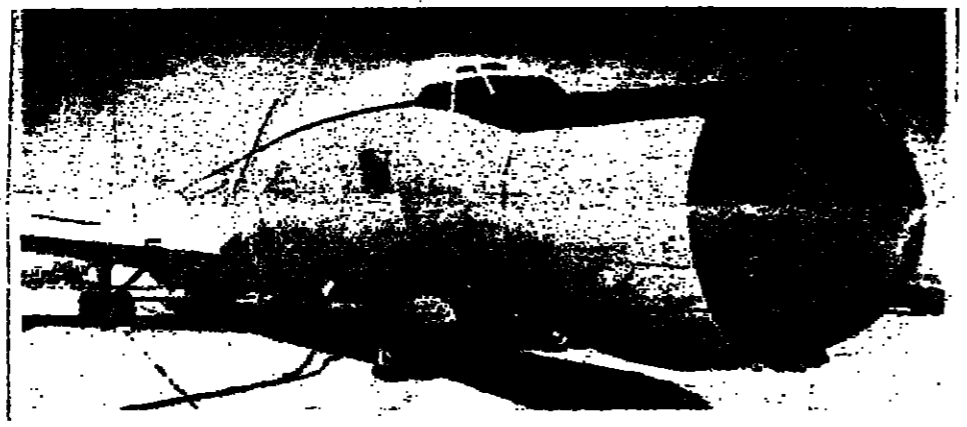
KREISKY LEAVES: Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky walks to the plane in Riyadh after his three-day visit to the Kingdom. Crown Prince Fahd saw the Austrian leader off who left for home Thursday from Jeddah.

of international forces to contain the situation in the country's region.

Asked whether he feared a personal attack on him by Israel like the campaign West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been subjected to since his recent statements in Saudi Arabia, Kreisky said he had nothing to do with Israeli government. He added that he had become insensitive for quite a long

time to such Zionist media campaigns so much they had been launched against him, especially on the part of the present Israeli government.

On the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Kreisky reaffirmed the international community's rejection of such an act against an independent state, member of the United Nations Organization.



FILE PHOTO: This is a file photo of a missile — satellite tracking plane that blew up killing 21 crew members at Walkersville, U.S. Wednesday.

Missile tracking jet crashes

WASHINGTON, May 7 (R) — A U.S. Air Force jet loaded with top secret communications equipment crashed during a flight about 80 kms northwest of here Wednesday, killing all 21 crew members.

Witnesses reported seeing a huge explosion in the sky shortly after the aircraft vanished from radar screens while flying at 29,000 feet above central Maryland. A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) said the wide area over which the wreckage was scattered appeared consistent with a mid-air explosion but would not comment on the possible cause pending an investigation by the air force.

The EC-135 jet, a military version of the Boeing-707, has a bulbous nose carrying advanced military tracking gear and was loaded with highly classified electronic equipment, the spokesman said. EC-135 are used to monitor signals from missiles and satellites, he said.

Parts of the plane landed in open fields and the area was sealed off after the crash. Police appealed to people to turn in any document or equipment they found, although the air force said later that no classified documents were on board.

Meanwhile, Pentagon sources said Wednesday President Reagan is almost certain to approve a new version of the scrapped B-1 bomber equipped with some radar-eluding "stealth" technology as the replacement for the ageing B-52 fleet.

Basques bomb car, 3 army men die

MADRID, May 7 (AP) — Terrorists on a motorbike killed three army men and wounded King Juan Carlos' military adviser Thursday by placing an explosive charge on the roof of an official army car as it stopped for a red light.

The blast broke windows five stories up and injured several other persons as the two bombers on a black bike sped away. Police quickly arrested two men answering the killers' description as they tried to put a motorbike in a van in park near the blast scene, and after reports of a shootout. Both were released after an identification check.

Without saying why, a police official blamed the Basque separatist organization ETA for the attack, two days after another radical left terrorist organization assassinated a general and three policemen in Spain. The new bloodshed raised to 25 the number killed in political violence this year and set off a brief spontaneous demonstration by angry citizens against the government at the slaying site. Several shouted for another military coup and return to the Franco dictatorship.

The explosive charge in a plastic shopping bag from a leading Madrid department store blasted a hole in the roof above the driver of the Dodge Dart car, blasting soldier-driver Carlos Taboada and killing Lt. Col. Guillermo Tebar, aide to Gen. Joaquin de Valencula, 69, head of King Juan Carlos' military household. The explosion also killed bodyguard Lt. Jose Ledesma.

Israel moves heavy artillery into south Lebanon

BEIRUT, May 7 (AP) — Israel has moved six batteries of long range and heavy artillery into the Israeli-backed Christian enclave in southern Lebanon. The officials and the joint Palestinian-Lebanese national command said Wednesday the Israeli guns were moved into the eastern sector of the "free Lebanon" enclave controlled by Lebanese Army Maj. Saad Haddad. Haddad's forces, who act as a buffer between Israel and Palestinian commands in southern Lebanon, are armed and funded by Israel.

Earlier, clashes in the southern Lebanese village of Deir Kanoun, 16 miles (25 km) north of Israel, between the pro-Iranian Lebanese militia and the private arms of the Communist National Movement, left five people killed. Officials said eight others were kidnapped.

Meanwhile, Syria moved two armored brigades past Israel's "red line" in Lebanon Thursday as the Soviet Union criticized the U.S. diplomatic effort to defuse the Syrian-

Israeli missile crisis, Lebanese government sources reported.

They said Syrian troops and tanks were taking up positions in Sehmar and Yehmor in the western flank of Lebanon's Bekka Valley and in Kfar Tibnit, just eight miles (12 km) north of Israel's northernmost town of Metulla in southern Lebanon.

There was no immediate official Syrian comment on the report, which, if accurate, would put Syria's forward-most positions in southern and eastern Lebanon 12 miles (19 km) beyond the "red line" Israel drew for Syria's military activity and presence in Lebanon five years ago.

The sources said approximately 300 Syrian troops equipped with tank and armored cars were deploying in the three towns south of the 25-mile-long (40 km) Zaharani River "red line." The sources said this was the first time the Syrians had punched so deep into southern Lebanon since they intervened in 1976 to smother Lebanon's

Muslim-Christian civil war.

Israel has frequently warned Syria would risk war with the Jewish state if Syria's peacekeeping troops crossed the red line.

The reported military movements came as Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgy M. Korniyenko began talks in Damascus with Syrian government leaders, including foreign minister Khaddam, on the Syrian-Israeli missile confrontation. The Soviet Union and Syria have a 20-year friendship treaty that provides for emergency consultations if either nation is attacked or threatened with aggression.

Israel threatened military action to remove Syrian troops from eastern Lebanon if they were not withdrawn as a result of super-power diplomacy. Israel claims their presence threatens its own security and could restrict its freedom to attack Palestinian commando strongholds in Lebanon.

The report was leaked shortly before the arrival in Beirut of U.S. President Ronald

Reagan's special envoy Philip C. Habib to begin a three-nation tour aimed at resolving the missile crisis that has brought Syria and Israel on the brink of a new Middle East war.

High-flying Israeli jets crashed the sound barrier over Beirut and the eastern Bekka Valley province where the Soviet-made SAM-6 missile batteries were deployed, reporters said from Bekka. But the sonic booms drew no response from the SAMs for the second straight day. As Syria and Israel nervously rattled their sabres, a former Lebanese president called on Habib to "deal with the Lebanon problem from the roots, charging the Syrian peacekeeping army has changed into an occupation force in Lebanon."

Meanwhile, U.S. envoy Habib arrived in Damascus Thursday and left immediately by car for Beirut on the first leg of a peace mission that will take him to Syria and Israel. He was unable to fly to the Lebanese capital because the airport there had been closed due to fighting since last month.

Thousands attend funeral Bobby Sands laid to rest

BELFAST, May 7 (AP) — Tens of thousands of mourners from all over Ireland gathered for the funeral Thursday of IRA hunger-striker Bobby Sands.

At an hour-long requiem mass mourner, many wearing black arm bands, heard Sands' parish priest appeal for restraint "in these critical days." Hundreds of the more than 1,000 persons who crammed into St. Luke's Church in the west Belfast Catholic district took communion. The vessels for the sacrament were first handed to the priest by Sands' son, Gerard, 7.

The small boy, who was dry-eyed, was assisted by Sands' sister Marcella Kelly, and brother, Sean.

After the restrained service, the light oak coffin, closed and with a single candle on top, was carried outside where some 20,000 mourners waited.

Six hooded Irish Republican Army men, wearing combat jackets and black berets, who formed a guard of honor, draped the closed coffin in the green, white and orange tricolor of the Irish Republic.

An army helicopter hovered overhead as Sands' coffin, carried initially by four pallbearers and then placed in a hearse, began its slow procession 3 1/2 miles to Milltown cemetery. A six-man IRA honor guard escorted the coffin.

It was one of the biggest funerals in North-

ern Ireland since sectarian violence erupted 11 1/2 years ago — and in which nearly 2,100 persons have died. Hundreds of bare-headed women, carrying yellow and white wreaths, followed the coffin at the head of the procession.

During the mass, dozens of members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army's militant "provisional" wing heard the officiating priest, the Rev. Liam Mullin, quote Christ's injunction to "love one another as I have loved you." "We can put this into practise today by striving in these critical days for peace for restraint, for moderation and an end of violence," said Mullin, flanked by two other priests and five altar boys in red and white cassocks.

Mullin added that further Catholic-Protestant violence "would be an insult to the work, to the life and to the memory of Bobby Sands."

Sands' wife, Geraldine, from whom he was separated, did not attend the funeral. She lives in England, and radio reports quoted relatives as saying she disagreed with Sands' views and would never return to Ireland. As Catholics mourned Sands, to many another martyr in the cause of Irish unity, some 3,000 Protestants gathered at Belfast's city hall where hardline protestant leader, Trian Paisley, led a rally to honor victims of IRA violence.

Heathrow closed by strike

LONDON, May 7 (AP) — Air traffic controllers walked off the job at London's Heathrow Airport Thursday morning, shutting down the facility in a continuing battle over civil service pay raises. Controllers at the Manchester Airport were told not to report to work and controllers at other British airports were told not to handle planes diverted from Heathrow.

The Council of Civil Service Unions warned that the London air control center at West Drayton and the Liverpool Airport would be struck Friday. Only one air traffic controller showed up for work at Heathrow Thursday. British Airways alone was forced

to cancel 130 flights using the airport. The three main terminals were almost deserted. "Nearly all our cancellations are on our European and internal services," said a British Airways spokesman. "We are hoping to operate a near-normal service in the afternoon." The strikes are usually for half a day. British civil servants are using a series of rotating half-day strikes to press for a 15 per cent pay hike and demand that future salary increases be pegged to wages in private business. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's conservative government has refused to back down from its intentions of holding down civil service salaries to cut spending.

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During OIC meeting

Moro Front leader denies merger

By a Staff Writer
 JEDDAH, May 7 — Nur Misuari, leader of the Moro National Liberation Front in the Southern Philippines, told *Arab News* Wednesday that it is impossible for MNLF to merge with the Communist New People's Army (NPA) in the Philippines.

The accusations against Nur Misuari and his group were made Tuesday by General Salipada Pendatun, head of the Muslim Association of the Philippines in Manila. The report was carried by the French News Agency (AFP) and published in *Arab News* Wednesday. Pendatun said that there was a danger the MNLF could merge with the NPA if the Southern Philippines conflict was not

resolved. He said that all political parties in the Philippines will boycott the forthcoming presidential elections in June "because nobody is running against Marcos." The MNLF is now seeking self-determination and independence in the South.

Misuari made the statements after a meeting with OIC Secretary General Habib Chatti. He praised the OIC for its effective support of the front "in its just cause and struggle." He arrived here last week at the invitation of the OIC and the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee (Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Senegal, and Libya in addition to the OIC) which he addressed on May 3 at the OIC General Secretariat. The committee's

meeting was decreed by the Third Islamic Conference held in Makkah-Taif last January to prepare a new resolution to be submitted to the 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers next June.

The MNLF leader said he briefed the committee and Chatti about the recent events, in the island of Pata where, he said, about 1,500 Muslims were killed. About 15,000 people are right now encircled in Pata Island and starved, Misuari said. He added that he already brought the matter to the attention of King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd, the U.N. secretary general, Khomeini, the Pope and other world leaders.

Misuari said he wanted to bring to the attention of the Saudi Arabian officials the grave problem of certain groups who are collecting funds in Saudi Arabia publicly in the name of the MNLF. He said that these groups have already raised substantial amounts, perhaps, millions, particularly from students at Medina University.

Misuari who claims to command more than 30,000 men, said that the MNLF is making military and political progress.

The MNLF leader said the major source of arms was the weapons won from the government's militarymen during clashes. The MNLF also buys arms from dealers and smugglers with part of the financial assistance it gets from all over the world, he added.



MEETING: Deputy Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mansouri met with a senior aide of the Dutch foreign ministry, Anthony Durantes, who called on him at the foreign ministry Wednesday. The meeting, attended by the Dutch ambassador, dealt with the situation in the Middle East.

Prayer Times

Friday	Makkah	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	4.21	4.17	3.48	3.32	3.57	4.23
Dhuhr (Noon)	12.17	12.18	11.49	11.36	12.01	12.30
Asr (Evening)	3.37	3.44	3.16	3.06	3.31	4.04
Maghreb (Sunset)	6.50	6.55	6.27	6.16	6.41	7.14
Isha (Night)	8.20	8.25	7.57	7.46	8.11	8.44

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FEAST: Pakistan International Airlines opened its Pakistan Food Festival in conjunction with Al Badr Sheraton Wednesday night. Held in the Jeddah hotel's Coral room, the event includes Pakistani decor, food and music. The festival will last through the week.

MWL decides to print Quran in 19 languages

By a Staff Writer
 MAKKAH, May 7 — The Muslim World League (MWL) has decided to translate and print the holy Quran into 19 languages for distribution in countries and communities where they are used, according to a resolution taken by the committee for the publication and distribution of the holy book.

A meeting of the committee was held during the week here and attended by leading members of the league. They decided to have the Quran distributed worldwide and to translate it into 19 languages including Japanese, African, South East Asian and Europeans and to set up facilities to teach the Quran by correspondence, audio and visual methods.

An institute will be built in Nigeria to give instructions in the Quran and jurisprudence. A similar center has already been in operation in Mauritania which graduated 30 instructors who were in turn assigned for service in others African countries. Sixty other are expected to qualify this year, the committee said.

A member of the committee Sheikh Ahmad Salah Jamjoom told *Al Riyadh* newspaper Thursday that the committee was given the task to spread the word of God all over the world by making the holy book available in as many places and countries as possible through mosques, centers, universities, institutions, by both printed and recorded methods. He said the government of the Kingdom was giving generous aid towards printing costs and that the Quran was already being printed in Indonesia and will soon be printed in Turkey and inside the Kingdom for distribution elsewhere.

Earlier in the week the government announced that it was authorizing the printing of two million copies of the holy book on behalf of Makkah in response to a suggestion by the league that each member state should print one million copies for distribution.

The league's office in Africa has advised the head office here that it had already started distributing copies in English and French with full translation of its meanings for distribution to the school as part of a plan to print two million copies in the first stage.

BRIEFS

Solar desalt plant
 JEDDAH, May 7 — The first desalination plant to operate by solar energy will be opened by Governor Prince Majed Sunday at a special ceremony at Obhur creek, according to *Al Medina* Thursday.

Public transport buses banned
 RIYADH, May 7 — The traffic department of the Interior Ministry has banned the use of public transport buses from plying in the cities served by the Saudi Arabian Public Transport Company (SAPTCO). Such buses must be withdrawn from Mecca, Medina, Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam, Khobar, Dhahran and Taif.

New showrooms for cars
 JEDDAH, May 7 — The new site for all car showrooms and workshops south of the city, near the housing project on Makkah Road, will be ready for use in six months. Nearly 150 car showrooms will be transferred there in an area of 1,400,000 square meters.

Forger deported
 JEDDAH, May 7 — A Pakistani national was sentenced to one year imprisonment, a fine of SR1,000 and deportation on charges of forging a residence permit, according to a report by the Interior Ministry Thursday.

Islamic economics discussed
 BADEN BADEN, May 7 (SPA) — King Abdul Aziz and King Faisal universities are taking part in a seminar on Islamic banking and the Islamic economic system which opened here Wednesday evening. Sixty leading Islamic and European bankers are also participating. Four committees have been set up to discuss ways of taking advantage of both systems in international financing.

Ceremony marks new phone office
 RIYADH, May 7 — Sharif Arif bin Ali, general manager for the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, and Central District Manager Muhammad Sadik Ibrahim, were the guests of honor at a groundbreaking ceremony Thursday.

The ceremony marked the beginning of construction of the new central district administration building, which is being erected as part of the Kingdom's telephone expansion program, Saudi Telephone reported.

The central district administration building is to be situated in a prominent location next to the main entrance to the Ministry of PTT complex here, the report added. The building will be a four-story structure, with a total floor space of 2,800 square meters.

In other Saudi Telephone news, five young Saudi Arabian telephone managers will return soon from a four-month training course in Canada. The youths are being trained to operate the sophisticated computers in the telephone company's data center, which officials have said to be the most advanced facility of its kind in the Mideast.

The advanced computer training program is designed to give students detailed instruction on the various "software" systems of the computer, Saudi Telephone reported. A company press report said Saudi Telephone has established the most rigorous training program in Saudi Arabia in order to train approximately 100 Saudi Arabian managers in the intricacies of the world of the computer. The program is expected to be completed in 1983.

FROM THE GULF

ABU DHABI, May 7 (WAM) — Sheikh Ahmed bin Abdul Aziz, chief of the UAE sharia law left here Thursday for Paris, en route to Rabat, Morocco, to participate in meetings of a symposium on social defense and criminal policy due to open there next Wednesday.

The three-day symposium will be attended by representatives from the Arab ministries of justice, Islamic affairs, labor and social affairs.

The symposium sponsored by the secretariat general of the Arab Organization for Social Defense will review the advantages of the Islamic sharia, regarding the checking up of crimes. Sheikh Ahmed will present at the symposium a research on protective measures against the crimes in Islamic Sharia.

ABU DHABI, May 7 (WAM) — Dr. Ahmed Shire Muhammad, Somali minister of justice and Islamic affairs left here Thursday for home-wrapping up a several days visit to the UAE during which he initialled with his UAE counterpart an agreement on judiciary cooperation between Somalia and the UAE.

Leaving aboard the same plane was Somali Defense Minister Omer Haj Muhammad after a visit of two-days in the course of a tour which took him to a number of states in the Gulf.

The two ministers were seen off at the airport by senior officials from the defense and justice ministries and Somali ambassador accredited to the UAE, Abdulla Haj Abdul Rahman

ABU AL ABYAT, May 7 (WAM) — United Arab Emirates President Sheikh

Sultan to attend graduation
 DAMMAM, May 7 (SPA) — Defense Minister Prince Sultan will attend Tuesday a graduation ceremony of the first class of cadets from the technical training institute of the naval forces in Jubail, on the Gulf coast. He will visit the region Saturday for an inspection tour.

Maternity hospital planned
 MEDINA, May 7 — A new maternity and child welfare hospital will be built here with a capacity for 500 beds. Construction will start in 10 months and will be completed in two years from then, according to *Al Riyadh* Thursday.

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The advanced computer training program is designed to give students detailed instruction on the various "software" systems of the computer, Saudi Telephone reported. A company press report said Saudi Telephone has established the most rigorous training program in Saudi Arabia in order to train approximately 100 Saudi Arabian managers in the intricacies of the world of the computer. The program is expected to be completed in 1983.

FROM THE GULF

ABU DHABI, May 7 (WAM) — Sheikh Ahmed bin Abdul Aziz, chief of the UAE sharia law left here Thursday for Paris, en route to Rabat, Morocco, to participate in meetings of a symposium on social defense and criminal policy due to open there next Wednesday.

The three-day symposium will be attended by representatives from the Arab ministries of justice, Islamic affairs, labor and social affairs.

The symposium sponsored by the secretariat general of the Arab Organization for Social Defense will review the advantages of the Islamic sharia, regarding the checking up of crimes. Sheikh Ahmed will present at the symposium a research on protective measures against the crimes in Islamic Sharia.

ABU DHABI, May 7 (WAM) — Dr. Ahmed Shire Muhammad, Somali minister of justice and Islamic affairs left here Thursday for home-wrapping up a several days visit to the UAE during which he initialled with his UAE counterpart an agreement on judiciary cooperation between Somalia and the UAE.

Leaving aboard the same plane was Somali Defense Minister Omer Haj Muhammad after a visit of two-days in the course of a tour which took him to a number of states in the Gulf.

The two ministers were seen off at the airport by senior officials from the defense and justice ministries and Somali ambassador accredited to the UAE, Abdulla Haj Abdul Rahman

ABU AL ABYAT, May 7 (WAM) — United Arab Emirates President Sheikh

Sultan to attend graduation
 DAMMAM, May 7 (SPA) — Defense Minister Prince Sultan will attend Tuesday a graduation ceremony of the first class of cadets from the technical training institute of the naval forces in Jubail, on the Gulf coast. He will visit the region Saturday for an inspection tour.

Maternity hospital planned
 MEDINA, May 7 — A new maternity and child welfare hospital will be built here with a capacity for 500 beds. Construction will start in 10 months and will be completed in two years from then, according to *Al Riyadh* Thursday.

Kingdom to print Quran
 MAKKAH, May 7 — The Muslim World League (MWL) has decided to translate and print the holy Quran into 19 languages for distribution in countries and communities where they are used, according to a resolution taken by the committee for the publication and distribution of the holy book.

Islamic economics discussed
 BADEN BADEN, May 7 (SPA) — King Abdul Aziz and King Faisal universities are taking part in a seminar on Islamic banking and the Islamic economic system which opened here Wednesday evening. Sixty leading Islamic and European bankers are also participating. Four committees have been set up to discuss ways of taking advantage of both systems in international financing.

Forger deported
 JEDDAH, May 7 — A Pakistani national was sentenced to one year imprisonment, a fine of SR1,000 and deportation on charges of forging a residence permit, according to a report by the Interior Ministry Thursday.

Ceremony marks new phone office
 RIYADH, May 7 — Sharif Arif bin Ali, general manager for the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, and Central District Manager Muhammad Sadik Ibrahim, were the guests of honor at a groundbreaking ceremony Thursday.

The ceremony marked the beginning of construction of the new central district administration building, which is being erected as part of the Kingdom's telephone expansion program, Saudi Telephone reported.

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ABU AL ABYAT, May 7 (WAM) — United Arab Emirates President Sheikh

Canadian official to pay visit

By a Staff Writer
 JEDDAH, May 7 — Allan J. MacEachen, deputy prime minister of Canada and minister of finance, will leave Ottawa, Canada, May 9 for official visits to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for a series of international conferences in Gabon, West Africa, the Canadian embassy reported Thursday.

MacEachen will arrive in Riyadh on May 11 for an official two-day visit. He will visit Kuwait on May 16.

MacEachen will then fly to Libreville, Gabon, on May 18 for three days of international conferences.

The focus of talks in both countries will be on the development of bilateral relations, but discussions are also expected to deal with multilateral issues, particularly financial and monetary questions.

The deputy prime minister is visiting Saudi Arabia at the invitation of Minister of Finance Muhammad Aba Al Khail, and will meet with other government representatives.

He also will hold discussions with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA). In Kuwait he will be the guest of minister of finance and planning, Abdul Latif Al-Hamad.

MacEachen will then fly to Libreville, Gabon, on May 18 for three days of international conferences.

COMMENT

By Mahmoud Sukkari
 Okaz

The establishment of the Real Estate Development Fund had delighted many, for it helped in the construction of thousands of buildings in the country and, at the same time, proved a great assistance to many who wanted to build modest houses for their personal dwelling. But the fact remains that those who actually deserved shelter for their family could not benefit from this fund at all.

As is known, the first condition for obtaining a building loan from the fund is that one must have a piece of land and at least 30 per cent of the total cost of the projected construction. In my view, only a well-to-do person can afford to fulfill these conditions, otherwise a deserving person is one who does not either own a plot or possess funds to erect a building on it. It is, however, a considered opinion that anyone owning a piece of land and possessing, say, SR100,000 can afford to live a good and comfortable life with his family.

Therefore, it would seem more desirable that the fund entertains the cases of many of those who do not have either of these facilities with them. Besides, the fund can easily undertake housing projects for such deserving people and recover the costs of the houses in easy installments on a long-term basis.

If the fund restricts its services to those who already possess land and SR100,000, or above, it would not be able to serve those for whom it was actually set up.

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U.S. could make a mark in gymnastics'

WASHINGTON, May 7 (WP) — Bela Karoly, the Romanian gymnastics trainer who coached Nadia Comaneci to three gold medals at the 1976 Olympics, says that the United States "has the potential for great achievements in gymnastics."

"There is a huge human potential in America, and there has been great progress since 1976," said Karoly, 38. He defected to the United States with his wife, Marta, 38, and head gymnastics choreographer Geza Poszar, 31, at the conclusion of a four-week American tour by the Romanian National Women's Gymnastics team.

The three say they hope to continue their careers by becoming involved in American gymnastics. "I am not here to take over gymnastics in America," said Karoly. "But I would like to take part and help in any way I can."

Other than participating in some way in gymnastics, their plans are indefinite. They say they would like to begin working as soon as possible. Karoly initially expressed concern at finding adequate facilities and enough money to coach full-time, but a week he received coaching offers from several American gymnastics clubs.

"Selection is the most important ingredient in gymnastic success," said Karoly, who in Romania began the process of selecting internationally competitive gymnasts of future while they were still in kindergarten. He said he knows participation in American gymnastics is on a voluntary basis, but that it is nevertheless important for coaches to recruit talented gymnasts at an early age.

I am here to participate, not take over, Karoly says

"The coach must reach out and get to the children," he said. How does a coach like Karoly, from a small provincial town in Romania, consistently produce world-class gymnasts?

"We have our secrets, but they become obvious once you get started in the system," Karoly said. "It is all an integration of organization, tactics and techniques."

Although widely reputed to be a stern disciplinarian, Karoly took issue with that image. He does not impose rigid curfews, he said, but he does like his gymnasts to get to bed a reasonable hour.

Gymnasts should train no more than five hours a day, he said, but they should train every day, building their level of performance through methodical, consistent practice. There is, however, a difference in the level of intensity in training when a gymnast is preparing for a meet and when one is training just to keep in condition.

"A gymnast must be capable of quick, explosive burst of energy. She must be prepared to give her peak performance in sudden burst of energy," Karoly said.

The mission of a gymnastics coach, Karoly said, must be two-fold. "He must separately develop the gymnasts and prepare them to be stars, and he must prepare

the team as a team. Morale is terribly important."

It is, however, generally agreed that without access to substantial funds, the three would find it impossible to establish their own gymnastics program in the United States.

Costs of equipping a facility were estimated at \$200,000, and that does not include the monthly rent, salaries or other costs of operation. In California, Don Peters head coach of the southern California team, says his annual budget is \$500,000. He figures it costs \$10,000 a year for each of his 30 competitive gymnasts when coaches' salaries (\$18,000-\$20,000) and travel costs are included.

"We run gymnastics classes for 800 kids for the luxury of being able to compete with 30," said Peters, who also does a limited amount of fund raising.

"They have an ideal kind of setup in Romania. The kids live in the gymnastics school. They get up in the morning and do some exercises. Then they go to class with special tutors, and then they have more gymnastics. Amateur sports is a national priority over there. I've known other Romanian coaches who have defected. They find out about amateur sports in the United States and it leaves them almost

shellshocked for about a year."

There are also other differences between gymnastics in Romania and in the United States, said Rich Kenney, a spokesman for the United States Gymnastics Federation.

"In a place like Romania the coaches and staff basically recruit the kids out of kindergarten. They watch them on the playground, and then they test them, and if they're accepted it's a great honor. In the United States we have to hope the talent walks in the door."

"Karoly and Nadia Comaneci (who won three gold medals and seven scores of 10 in gymnastics at the Montreal Olympics) were the people who put Romania on the map. He was the guy at the top. Things had to be pretty bad for him to defect," said Kenney.

The former youth hammer-toss champion of Romania, Karoly graduated from the Institute for Physical Education in Cluj in Transylvania, where he met his wife, a former gymnast.

They reached their decision to defect early on the morning of March 30 — the last day of the Romanian tour of America — after an all-night, soul-searching conversation with Poszar.

They stayed at the house of a friend in the New York area while the rest of the Romanian team boarded a plane home at Kennedy Airport. Their decision to defect was announced to Romanian officials at the state department.

The Karolys left their seven-year-old daughter behind in Romania, and Poszar left a wife and infant daughter. They have asked that their families be permitted to join them in America.



COACH AND THE STAR: Romanian gymnastics trainer Bela Karoly, who defected to the United States, poses with Nadia Comaneci, the star of the Montreal Olympics.



ALL SET: Tottenham Hotspurs, who are all set to take on Manchester City in the F.A. Cup final Saturday, make a happy picture after a hard day's training. Left to right: Steve Perryman (capt.), Don McAlister, Mark Falco, Chris Hughton, Osvaldo Ardiles, Milija Aleksic, Garry Brooke, Glenn Hoddle, Garth Crooks, Steve Archibald, Tony Galvin and Ricardo Villa.

F.A. Cup final—keen tussle in offing

LONDON, May 7 (R) — Resurgent Manchester City will complete a remarkable transformation if they win the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup by beating Tottenham in the final here at Wembley on Sunday.

City were bottom of the First Division last year without a league win, but the arrival of John Bond, who took over as manager from loam Allison completely changed their fortunes.

The influence of former Norwich boss Bond has lifted City to 12th in the 22-team division and guided them to a place in the piece game of the season. And there is the prospect of a fitting clash for this occasion — the 100th F.A. Cup final — between two rivals in free-scoring form.

City, who have named the side which beat Tottenham in the semifinal, hammered 17 goals conceded only three in the six matches in which they reached Wembley. London rivals Tottenham, who announced a full strength squad on Wednesday scored 15 with four against even games.

City's scoring strength was boosted by 27-year-old captain Paul Power, who netted in all but one of the six games, and the university graduate could continue to be the key man in a midfield role which altered when Bond took charge.

Power said: "Although we had been playing some good football John felt we had been taking too long to turn defense into attack, because of the methodical build-ups, and that it was time we took advantage of our ability."

Although Power's scoring threat is a bonus, City essentially will look for goals from strikers Steve MacKenzie and Kevin Reeves, who have the potential to sink Tottenham. MacKenzie, 19, has justified former boss Allison's gamble in buying him from Crystal Palace two years ago when the player had not made a League appearance. Reeves has shrugged off an indifferent start with City to become their top scorer this season with 15 goals.

City's challenge will be answered by a Tottenham side, who boast a talented midfield trio to support a formidable strike force spearheaded by Garth Crooks and Steve Archibald.

Glenn Hoddle has the habit of hitting some spectacular goals to supplement his immense creative ability, while Argentine duo Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa complete an impressive midfield line.

The £1.5 million partnership of Crooks and Scottish international Archibald paid off handsomely with a total of 46 goals between them in all games and six of 15 in the Cup.

Tottenham's only selection problem was in the choice of center-half, and Paul Miller was picked ahead of Don McAlister largely because "Miller has done a good job in the big matches," said manager Keith Burkinshaw.

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Ballesteros to defy ETPD

ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, France, May 7 (AFP) — Spain's Severiano Ballesteros took a strong stand here on the eve of the French Open in his battle with Golf's European Tour Players Division (ETPD) over appearance money and playing where he wants.

Europe's most famous golfer, winner of the 1979 British Open and the 1980 U.S. Masters, said Wednesday that he would not pay any fines levied on him by the ETPD for playing in Japan instead of in the first two ETPD events of 1981. The ETPD meets next Wednesday to consider fining Ballesteros for his failure to play in the two tournaments, the Madrid and Italian Opens.

Ballesteros went on to say he would not play in Europe for the next three weeks after the French Open. His next tournament will be the Westchester Classic in New York, beginning June 11. His first and perhaps sole appearance in Britain would be in the British Open in July.

In UEFA Cup Final Ipswich takes commanding lead

IPSWICH, England, May 7 (AP) — Ipswich town of England crushed Az 67 Alkmaar of Holland 3-0 in their UEFA Cup final, first-leg soccer match at Portman Road Wednesday night.

Ipswich led 1-0 at half time through John Wark's 28th minute penalty. Frans Thijssen scored the second goal just 48 seconds after the interval and Paul Mariner netted the third after 56 minutes.

The match was watched by a crowd of 27,532. The second-leg will be played in Amsterdam on Wednesday.

Alkmaar's stern tacking and well organized offense trap presented Ipswich with real problems in the first half but the second 45 minutes belonged to the quick thinking and skillful English team which, ironically, was inspired from midfield by two Dutchmen — Thijssen and Arnold Muhren.

Mariner, Muhren and Gates all went close to scoring before Ipswich took the lead in the 28th minute.

Dutch international full back Hugo Hovenkamp handled the ball as an acrobatic shot from Mariner seemed goal-bound and East German referee Adolf Prokop had no hesitation in awarding a penalty. Wark beat veteran goal-keeper Eddy Treysel from the spot for his 13th UEFA Cup goal this season.

Ipswich continued to flood forward, particularly down the left, but were held at bay by some uncompromising defensive work.

Alkmaar must be thankful that Thijssen and compatriot Arnold Muhren have chosen to seek fame and fortune in English football, for the Dutch international duo mercilessly teased and tormented their fellow countrymen.

Thijssen's 46th-minute goal was a superb piece of opportunism and was adequate proof of why he has been voted England's footballer of the year. Collecting a flicked pass from Brazil, Thijssen unleashed a right-foot drive which Alkmaar's goalkeeper Eddy Treysel did well to block with his legs. But Thijssen was not to be denied and he followed up to head the rebound into the net.

Brazil was again the architect for Ipswich's third in the 51st minute, racing powerfully down the left before crossing to Mariner, who had the simple task of side-footing home from four meters.

With included in England's squads

LONDON, May 7 (AP) — Aston Villa duo Dennis Mortimer and Peter Withe and West Ham centerback Alvin Martin Wednesday were named in the England soccer squads to play four internationals in 12 days later this month.

Manager Ron Greenwood named one squad for the friendly international against Brazil next Tuesday and a second squad for the British home internationals against Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Players from Ipswich town, involved in the two-legged UEFA Cup final, are omitted from both squads.

Liverpool players Ray Clemence, Phil Neal, Phil Thompson and Terry McDermott are ruled out of the home internationals because Liverpool meets Real Madrid of Spain the European Cup Final in Paris on March 27.

Mortimer and Withe, key men in Aston Villa's championship winning team are among the 17 players included in both squads, while Martin is named only for the home internationals.

England boss Greenwood adds Gary Bailey and Garry Birtles of Manchester United, Derek Statham of West Bromwich and Trevor Cherry of Leeds to the home international squad to replace the absent Liverpool players.

The England squad to play Brazil at Wembley Tuesday: Ray Clemence (Liverpool), Peter Shilton (Nottingham Forest), Joe Corrigan (Manchester City), Viv Anderson (Nottingham Forest), Phil Neal (Liverpool), Dave Watson (Southampton), Phil Thompson (Liverpool), Kenny Sansom (Arsenal), Terry McDermott (Liverpool), Glenn Hoddle (Tottenham), Bryan Robson (West Bromwich), Ray Wilkins (Manchester United), Graham Rix (Arsenal), Trevor Brooking (West Ham), Dennis Mortimer (Aston Villa), Steve Coppell (Manchester United), Kevin Keegan (Southampton), Trevor Francis (Nottingham Forest), Tony Woodcock (Cologne), Peter Withe (Aston Villa), Peter Barnes (West Bromwich).

Squad for the home internationals: Shilton, Iorriagan, Gary Bailey (Manchester United), Anderson, Trevor Cherry (Leeds), Watson, Alvin Martin (West Ham), Sansom, Derek Statham (West Bromwich), Hoddle, Robson, Wilkins, Rix, Brooking, Mortimer, Coppell, Keegan, Garry Birtles (Manchester United), Francis, Woodcock, Withe and Barnes.

Rough play mars Lufthansa Cup semifinals

JEDDAH, May 7 — The Lufthansa Cup and Plate competitions moved past the semifinals stage last week and will now feature Toyota and Zahid in the final of the Cup and NJIA (1) and Dynasty in the Plate final. The finals are scheduled for Sunday (May 10) at the Jeddah Stadium, off the Makkah Road, and will start at 7:00 p.m. with the Cup, followed at 9:00 p.m. by the Plate final.

The semifinals were marred by two serious incidents of violence among players, which resulted in one match being abandoned and a second match being delayed for ten minutes. The first incident involved League champions Dallah Avco, and NJIA (1). With seven minutes left to play and NJIA leading 4-1, two players started fighting and this quickly spread until most of the players became involved. The referee abandoned the match and League secretary Peter Dixon decided that as both teams seemed equally at fault, the score would stand. In the second semifinal, Dynasty swamped Whittaker Villa 6-0, as expected.

In the Cup semis, Toyota turned on a strong display to oust Asmara 2-1 and must now feel more than confident for the coming final. While Asmara were not overwhelmed, they were definitely subdued by Toyota's strength, although the latter were disappointing in front of goal. Toyota's opener can only be described as a fluke, an intended long center from Dan Woods being miskicked and sailing over the keeper into the top corner of the Asmara net.

The second resulted from the only blunder by the Asmara defense, who stood motionless as Azadin headed in a cross from Richard Lambert. Asmara replied with a goal 35 minutes into the second half and the increased tension immediately resulted in fighting between two players. This again spread, but the situation resolved itself and play continued with both teams a player short. This is the second consecutive Cup match in which Toyota has had a player sent off.

Five goals in the second half gave Zahid a 6-1 victory over Sogex. However, Zahid's overall performance against the Third Division side was far from convincing and at half-time, the 1-0 score was almost flattering. Sean Shields scored a hat-trick for Zahid.

The final, on the astroturf of Jeddah Stadium, should favor Toyota's controlled, skillful style, and Zahid will have to find hidden reserves if they want to add the Lufthansa Cup to their League Cup trophy.

Fibak drops set to Amritraj

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP) — Fifth-seeded Wojciech Fibak of Poland dropped the opening set, then the next two to oust Vijay Amritraj of India.

Amritraj made final

By a Staff Writer

AMMAM, May 7 — Nasr stormed into final of the King's Cup Football Tournament beating Itifaq 2-1 Thursday.

Itifaq, who were trailing by a goal conceded by their goalkeeper, hit back in the 90th session to restore parity and force the tie into the extra time.

In the first half of the extra time, however, Itifaq's Majed Abdullah netted the winner. Now await the winners of the Hildalad clash to be played in Jeddah on Friday.

from the \$592,000 Tournament of Champions at Forest Hills. The score was 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Earlier, 11th-seeded Victor Pecci of Paraguay upset sixth-seeded Brian Teacher 6-4, 7-5; ninth-seeded Balazs Taroczy of Hungary stopped Larry Stefanki 6-3, 6-4; Heinz Gunthardt of Switzerland defeated Sammy Oiammalva 6-3, 6-2; Mario Martinez of Bolivia downed Ricardo Cano of Argentina 6-3, 6-1 and seventh-seeded Johan Kriek of South Africa eliminated Dominique Bedel of France 6-1, 7-5.

Amritraj won the opening set, breaking Fibak in the sixth and 10th games, despite a rash of backhand errors. The 27-year-old Amritraj, who upset Jimmy Connors in this tournament a year ago, continued to have trouble with his backhand as Fibak, ranked 28th in the world, romped through the next set with breaks in the first and fifth games.

BRIEFS

MELBOURNE, Australia, (AP) — Australia's Barry Michael became the new Commonwealth lightweight boxing champion with a unanimous win on points over Nigerian Tinago of Zimbabwe at Festival Hill here Wednesday night. Defending champion Tinago opened a cut over Michael's left eye in the ninth round of the round fight but failed to capitalize on the advantage.

STANBUL, (R) — Greece made sure of place in the final qualifying round of the European Basketball Championships by beating Belgium 91-78 here Wednesday. The Greeks have maximum points from four games and will be one of three countries going from the Istanbul mini-league of teams for the weekend play-off in Istanbul. Those games will decide which four countries go on to the finals in Czechoslovakia later in May.

COLON, Panama, (AP) — With a 1-0 lead, Panama came back in the penalty shoot-out to win the Caribbean Cup in

Hussein outplays Nor for squash crown

DHAHRAN, May 7 — Mustapha Hussein, Egyptian veteran squash player won the Kingdome Invitation Masters Squash Tournament last Friday (May 1) by overwhelming young Hussein Al Nor for Jeddah before a packed audience at the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM) Recreation Center courts.

In the first game of the final, Hussein didn't allow his opponent Al Nor to capture a single point. As Hussein eased up in the second game, his countryman Al Nor slipped over a point. In the third game of the set, Hussein continued his winning streak 9-3. Although 21-year-old Al Nor was five times age group champion of Egypt, he was baffled by the tremendous variety of shots of Hussein, a prolific strokemaker.

Mustapha Hussein, was twice Egyptian professional champion 1972-73, and reached the final stages of the British Open ten years ago. A finalist in last year's Invitation Masters Tournament here, the coolheaded champion's victory this year was due to his accuracy and consistency. From start to finish he was clearly the crowd's favorite, to many of whom he had taught the game as one of UPM's squash coaches.

Al Nor is a promising player having defeated third placed Latif Rafique from Aramco in the semi-finals, but he had little scope to show his skill in the final, so clearly was he outclassed by Mustapha Hussein. Al Nor, who recently arrived in Jeddah, works for

PROUD WINNERS: Mustapha Hussein (right), Al Nor (left) and Latif Rafique, are all smiles as they pose with their trophies.



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Afghanistan schools in chaos

By Anthony Hyman

LONDON — Education in Afghanistan has virtually collapsed in the three years of chaos since the coup of 1978. All levels of education have been hit by the civil war, from the thousands of primary school in the villages and towns, to the few colleges and universities built up with difficulty over the last 20 years.

In the "liberated areas" — those independent of the Kabul authorities — schools are either burned down or closed. Even in the cities under Soviet control, there is a severe shortage of qualified teachers because thousands have gone into exile, along with a tenth of the Afghan population. Details of the crisis in Afghan colleges and in Kabul University come from fugitive teachers arriving in Pakistan and other places of refuge.

They claim that teaching at Kabul University has ended in all but name, and that serious student protests at the continued Soviet presence have disrupted what remains of the curriculum. Many students refuse to attend compulsory classes in "political science" given party militants. Many more have given up their studies altogether, either because they have been drafted into the Afghan Army, have joined the freedom fighters or have fled across the border.

The number of students registering for entrance to colleges and universities has fallen for three successive years. The Afghan new year (beginning March 21) saw only 4,000 new students, compared to last year's 14,000 and well over 20,000 in earlier years. A Kabul University professor who fled to Peshawar at the end of March says the country's engineering college has no new students at all and will be closed soon.

The cooperation of American, West German and French universities with the main Kabul faculties, which was ended by the Soviet intervention 18 months ago, is being replaced by Soviet assistance. Russian language studies are steadily being substituted for English, German and French, the hitherto dominant languages in Afghan higher education.

Kabul Polytechnic, already Soviet-backed and the Russian language long before the Soviet intervention, is apparently considered by the Kremlin to be a sounder basis for future education than the Western-linked university.

Afghan teachers naturally do not like the emerging dependence on the USSR and its allied states. They especially dislike the trend to total reliance on places in the Soviet Union and East Europe. Afghan students who need to travel abroad for higher education.

Kyprianou may lose election to Clerides

By Juliet Pearce

NICOSIA — Political tempers are rising on the Greek side of the Cyprus barricades as the campaign for the 24 elections gathers momentum. Seven parties for a population of half-a-million — are vying for the 35 seats in the house of representatives. Des the wide political spectrum, not one candidate come up with any practical new ideas to end island's division into two hostile zones, Greek and Turkish.

The presence of Turkish troops in the north island weighs heavily on the campaign. Cyprus mass rallies demand the "liberation" of Cyprus and deplore the plight of thousands of Greek Cypriots displaced by the creation of a separate Turkish Cypriot state. In fact, the campaign has slowed intercommunal negotiations seeking ways to the deadlock. The Turkish side wants to wait until the political pendulum swings back to tabling firm territorial proposals.

The vote is expected to sanction a new Western conservative force represented by the Democratic Rally Party of Glafkos Clerides. World War II gunner in the British Royal Force. Until now DISI has had only one member in the house, although it polled close to 30 per cent of the popular vote. A new system of proportional representation is expected to give DISI a phalanx of MPs.

At the same time, however, the Communist Party is expected to keep its strength, which is dissolution of the house consisted of nine members. Although the population of Cyprus is of rural and under strong influence from the Greek Orthodox Church, Akef has established a solid political base. Part of its appeal is its insistence on following the "guidelines" set by the late Archbishop Makarios.

The biggest loser might be President Spyros Kyprianou's Democratic Party, DIKO. Eroded by divisions and its leader's lack of charisma, DIKO parliamentary strength has dwindled from 17 to nine in the past year. The vote may set the stage for early presidential elections, which are not constitutionally due for two years. Early elections are called if Kyprianou loses more support; some his opponents already speculate about his resignation.

What is certain is that the elections will pit the man most likely to succeed in the presidential race, Western embassies are putting their bet on Clerides.

The Turks, who watch the campaign from the fortified demarcation line, are doubtful of Clerides' ability to speak for the Greek-Cypriot community because he does not have the backing of the Greek Orthodox Church. Nonetheless, Clerides is perhaps the only man capable of making a deal with the wall of hostility between the two communities partly because of his personal relationship with Turkish-Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash and partly because of his pragmatic approach to Turkish aims.

In his campaign speeches, Clerides has been rational, promising to work for "a national, Cypriot solution." A veteran politician, Clerides intends to polarize the electorate between the Right and Left, between those who have ruled the island for the past 20 years and the "rising forces of change." The other parties include the Socialist EDEK by Vassos Lyssarides; PAME the Pan-Cypriot Front for Change led by Christosomos Sofianos; New Democratic Party of Alecos Michaelides; the Center Union Party of Tassos Papadopoulos former cabinet minister and a well-known figure during the guerrilla struggle against Britain.

Apart from the issue of the Turkish military presence, economic problems figure prominently in the campaign. The much-publicized "Cyprus economic miracle" appears to have been ended by the international recession and cuts in the flow of aid which followed the 1974 Turkish landing. (ONS)



Britain seeks to curb military spending

By Leonard Dowling Jr.

LONDON —

The Thatcher government has begun a major review of Britain's long-term defense spending to curb military equipment costs without abandoning any of its basic commitments to NATO. Defense Minister John Nott announced last month. Nott and other defense officials indicated that some major equipment and weapons development may have to be curtailed because of economic constraints and the escalating cost of new military technology. Nott cited the example of West Germany, which recently announced the cancellation or delay of new tanks, anti-tank missiles, fighter aircraft and other projects for the 1990s.

"Some of us are spreading our efforts too thinly," he said of Britain and other European allies. "We are going to have to concentrate our efforts" on the most cost-effective equipment and weapons. Nott also revealed that Britain's defense spending will not be increased above the cost of inflation in the coming fiscal year because overspending had pushed this year's increase to 5 per cent above inflation. This year's overspending was forced by defense contractors who delivered orders early because they had less non-military work during Britain's severe recession.

Britain's annual increase in defense spending will still average about 2 1/2 per cent above inflation, Nott said, compared to the agreed NATO target of 3 per cent. Defense analysts here estimate Britain's military expenditure would have to grow by at least 7 per cent above inflation each year to maintain all its current defense commitments and future equipment and weapons development.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger had urged Nott in Washington in March to consider raising Britain's military expenditure above the 3 per cent target. Weinberger also reminded allied defense ministers at NATO meeting last month how much more the Reagan administration was spending on defense. Nott told reporters he was

certain that "the Reagan administration believes we are making a unique contribution to NATO" by continuing to maintain ground forces in West Germany, sea and air defense of the eastern Atlantic supply route from the United States to Europe, defense of Britain itself and the many NATO bases here, and an independent British nuclear deterrent.

Contrary to recent speculation here, Nott emphasized that all these commitments would be maintained. In particular, he said, the commitment of 55,000 British troops in West Germany "is not under review, nor is it questioned." He also said a review of Thatcher's decision to replace Britain's present Polaris submarine-based nuclear missiles with an American-made Trident system costing at least \$11 billion left him "more sure than ever that there is no other expenditure which comes near to Trident in enhancing the deterrent capability of the alliance and the defense of Europe."

Without abandoning any of its broad NATO commitments, Nott said in a Defense White Paper published last month: "I shall be considering in the coming months with the chiefs of staff, and in consultation with our allies, how technological and other changes can help us fulfill the same basic roles more effectively in the future without the massive increase in real defense expenditure which the escalation of equipment costs might otherwise seem to imply."

In Britain's "present financial circumstances," Nott argued, "we have to full an equipment program for the financial resources available for defense." As an example, he said, "we have some extremely expensive equipment that is not properly 'armed' because too much money is tied up in sophisticated ships, submarines, aircraft and tanks while too little is spent on the weapons and sensors they carry because of budget cuts."

Other "deep cuts in procurement of ammunition, fuel and oil and essential spare parts" have curtailed training and British military movements "too severely," Nott added. "We must re-establish in the long-term program the right balance between the

inevitable resource constraints and our necessary defense requirements."

Nott, a staunch supporter of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic strategy who was made defense minister earlier this year, said he hoped to announce the results of the spending review by late summer.

"I am doing my utmost to ensure there will not be any changes that will upset our allies," he told reporters. "We are performing a crucial role in NATO and I am perfectly clear in my own mind that we should not do anything which would destabilize it in any way. That would be extremely damaging." But he added that "we may have arrived at another turning point in defense. Technological change is accelerating and the public mood has become more questioning."

Nott pointed out that Britain's defense spending still equals that of West Germany or France, even though Britain's Gross National Product is now only two-thirds as large. As a percentage of GNP, he noted, Britain's 5.2 per cent devoted to defense nearly equals the 5.5 per cent spent by the United States.

He and the Defense White Paper also defended the necessity of Britain's and NATO's nuclear weapons against growing opposition here and elsewhere in Europe by "well-meaning people worried about the horrors of modern war who advocate unilateral nuclear disarmament." Nott said Britain remains committed at the same time to East-West arms control regulations.

But he and the White Paper were silent about how the British government would react if, in addition to efforts to modernize NATO's nuclear arsenal in Europe, the Reagan administration also decided to deploy the neutron bomb or resume production and stockpiling of chemical warfare weapons. Informed sources say British officials believe both decisions may be inevitable and should be supported by Britain, but are concerned about a public backlash if they are pushed on Europe too soon. (NYP)

GISCARD OR MITTERRAND?

The first round of the French presidential election in France yielded its lesson only gradually. What looked at first like a sign of an assured win for the incumbent, turned on reflection into something else. Calculations were thrown by failure to read the significance of the major surprise of the round, which was the near catastrophic collapse of the Communist vote. It only dawned later that this in fact removed from the incumbent's hand his main weapon against Mitterrand, which was the contention that a Socialist president would easily fall prey to Communist pressure. The election showed that the Communist Party is not and will not be for a long time in a position to dictate terms: they might go through the motions of doing so, but these will lack substance.

This means that President Giscard needs all the Gaullist help he can get. And here too there was a disappointment: Chirac's "personal" support was lukewarm, leaving the Gaullists to make their own choice. Many of them will of course flock to the incumbent's side on the day. But several Gaullist voices have already been heard declaring that a Socialist presidency is not as deplorable a prospect as it is usually pointed, and that a second term for Giscard will only prolong the Gaullists' absence from power. Thus a Socialist alliance (at least an alliance with some sections of the Gaullists) is no longer an impossibility.

It is well to remember that last time the incumbent and Mitterrand fought over the presidency the former won by a tiny margin of less than one per cent, while the latest polls put the Socialist leader three points ahead. Next Sunday will show whether Mitterrand's low key electoral style will convince enough voters to risk a Socialist regime, or whether sufficient numbers of them decide at the last minute that the continuity Giscard represents is best for the country at present. Mitterrand has already announced his intention of holding a general election later in the summer if he wins, a prospect few could view with enthusiasm.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

The weekend newspapers led with the second round of talks held Wednesday between Crown Prince Fahd and visiting Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, during which they were reported to have discussed the Middle East crisis, the Palestine issue, and bilateral cooperation.

Newspapers frontpaged Kreisky's press conference in which he reaffirmed that there was an identity of views on many issues discussed between the two sides. *Al-Nadwa* gave front-page prominence to Kreisky's reiteration to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat that the Middle East issue cannot be solved on an equitable basis unless the rights of the Palestinians are ensured.

Newspapers also frontpaged the Lebanese situation and Israeli Premier Begin's threat to "eliminate" the Syrian missiles from Lebanon. In a page one story, *Al-Madina* reported that the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) is preparing a draft proposal for the upcoming Islamic Foreign Ministers' conference in Baghdad to tackle the issue of the Filipino Muslims. *Al-Jazirah* gave front-page highlight to the Irish Republican Army's threat to explode bombs and dynamite in London, in the wake of the death of Irish revolutionary Bobby Sands, who died in prison two days ago after a 66-day hunger strike.

Commenting editorially on Chancellor Kreisky's role in the Middle East, *Al-Jazirah* noted that the Austrian leader's belief in the Palestine issue as the crux of the Middle East conflict had led him to play a still more constructive role after his talks with the

Saudi Arabian leadership and Yasser Arafat. The paper hoped that Kreisky's initiative would further crystallize the European view which largely convinced about the basic facts in regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict. It further hoped that the Austrian Chancellor would prevail upon Europe to believe that its own security is linked to Arab and Middle East security, which Israel is trying to jeopardize through its intransigent acts. The paper also advised Europe to convince the United States that the latter's total partiality toward Israel would eventually drag it into strategic and political errors in the Middle East, which would in turn provide an opportunity for the Soviet Union to expand politically and militarily in the region. The paper warned that America's failure to recognize the PLO recognition as the sole representative of the people of Palestine will continue to be considered an oppressive and unjust policy by the Arabs, and will eventually lead to an endless conflict between the Arabs and Israel and perhaps also a world war.

In a reference to Begin's vituperations against French and German leaders, *Al-Riyadh* observed editorially that his charges were so cruel that both Paris and Bonn did not care to take any notice. It said that Begin and some members of the Reagan administration believe that the shift in European attitudes was behind the escalation of the situation in the Middle East. But Begin pretends to forget that his own intransigence was instrumental in the continuance of the Lebanese civil war, and he is

now trying to thwart all attempts toward a national reconciliation in Lebanon.

Discussing Israel's vainglory and despotism, *Al-Madina* said that the Jewish attempt to annihilate the Palestinians does not need any proof, and added that Israel alone is not responsible for the crimes being perpetrated on the people of Palestine. All those who support Israel are to be blamed as well for the woes of the Palestinian people. Turning toward Israeli aggressive acts against Lebanon, the paper observed that the major powers, mainly the U.S., do nothing to stop aggression, because they do not care to look at the situation from the angle of right and justice.

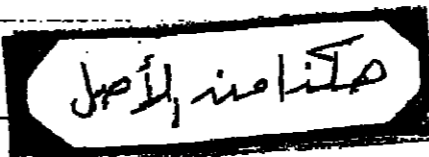
Al-Nadwa was critical over the American concern about Syrian missiles in Lebanon, and wanted to know whether it was illegal for the Arab Deterrent Forces to keep missiles for self-defense, and whether it is legitimate that Israel should continue to strafe Lebanese territory when ever it wishes to. The paper regretted the U.S. administration's decision to send envoys to the region, presumably to prevail upon Syria to withdraw the missiles from Lebanon, so that South Lebanon should become fully vulnerable to Israel's wanton assaults.

Commenting on the same subject, *Al-Yom* appreciated Syria's stance on the missiles and its firm rejection of the Israeli demand. But it also regretted Washington's support for the Israeli demand, sending its envoys to the region to persuade Syria to withdraw the missiles from Lebanon.



"No use in changing appearances! Your game is exposed!" — Al Bilad

قناة امير لادن



Man held to account

Over the last few weeks we have tried to explain the Islamic concept of life. We have established man's role as Allah's vicegerent on earth, charged with the mission of building a type of human life which is happy and worthy of Allah's vicegerent. We also discussed man's need for guidance in order to fulfill his mission. Since he has been given what he needs of freedom of choice, resulting in his ability to violate, in certain respects, the laws of nature, proper guidance becomes most important if man is to avoid the various types of pitfalls which lie in his way. Proper guidance has always been provided to man through the prophets the last of whom was Muhammad, who conveyed the message of Islam in its final and complete form.

When we consider that man has been given all this by Allah, we cannot escape the logical conclusion of reckoning and accountability. In our own little world we do not expect anybody provided with all the facilities he needs to carry out a task he is charged with, and for which he receives certain benefits, without having to answer for what he does in the period during which he is supposed to fulfill his task.

Questions like the following are proper and fair: Has the task been properly carried out? Has there been any time-wasting? Has there been any mismanagement of resources, misuse of facilities, or abuse of authority? If a person is found to have acted properly and fulfilled his task in an exemplary manner then retention in office or promotion can be expected. If the opposite is true then punishment or dismissal is the fair course of action.

Man's life on earth is actually a trial period during which every individual has the chance to prove whether he or she has been attending to his or her mission with diligence and vigor, mindful of the right guidance provided by Allah through the prophets and conscious of the inevitable reckoning and subsequent reward.

According to Islam no man or woman is to escape the reckoning. Each is answerable for his or her actions. No one can reap anybody else's reward. No one atones for the sin or misconduct of anyone else. To each Allah will give a fair reward.

Allah is the Supreme Lord of the Universe. Nothing that happens in the universe escapes His attention.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

When the Earth is rocked with her (final) earthquake, When the Earth shakes of her burdens, and man cries: "What is the matter with her?" on that day she will tell her news, that your Lord has inspired her (with His command). On that day men will issue forth in small groups to be shown their labors.

Whoever has done an atom's weight of good will see it then, and whoever has done an atom's weight of evil will see it then also.

(The Earthquake 99:1-8)

Hence no action, good or bad, will be overlooked no matter how small it is.

All actions will be taken into account. A little kindness may be weighty in Allah's balance, if it enjoys purity of motives. A spectacular action, on the other hand, may be of little or no importance if the

motive behind it is personal gain. Hence Islam teaches us not to belittle any kind action, however small, for Allah alone can judge motives. The Qur'an tells us: "Whoever has done an atom's weight of good will see it then, and whoever has done an atom's weight of evil will see it then also." (99:8).

The life of the Prophet-5 Preparation for a great task

Muhammad enjoyed with Khadeejah a very happy married life, which resulted over the years in the birth of two boys and four girls.

The two boys died in infancy, as did his only other child born in a later marriage, long after Khadeejah's death. His four girls lived longer and were married. But all of them died in early womanhood. Only the youngest, Fatimah, was to survive him; but even she did not live long after him.

As the years went by Muhammad's dislike of idol worship became much stronger. Indeed he took exception to this primitive form of Polytheism even when he was young. Now in his mid-thirties he began to feel that the very few traces of Monotheism that can be discovered in the Arabian society, and which must have come originally from Abraham, the prophet, are the only pointers to a satisfactory concept of religious belief. These, however, were too few to form any coherent concept, although they did point to the unity of God.

Muhammad began to enjoy solitude. During the lunar month of

Ramadan he would go to a mountain near Makkah where he would stay for several days at a time, away from the bustle of Makkah. In the little cave of Hira, high up in the mountain which was later to be re-named as Mount An-Noor (or light). He devoted all his time to contemplation and worship.

We have no record of what form of worship Muhammad followed. We only know that he followed the principles of Abraham's faith, which was a unitarian religion. Most probably, Muhammad's worship in those days took the shape of an informal prayer or a direct appeal to Allah, the Lord of the Universe.

There is no doubt that Muhammad's solitary worship in the years immediately preceding his prophethood were part of his education and preparation by Allah for the great task with which he was shortly to be entrusted. We cannot fail to see Allah's kindness, to Muhammad as He led his footsteps in such a way that he would be as fully equipped as possible for his mission.

(To be continued next Friday)
Adil Salahi

Old dhow maker persists despite world's changes

By Charles T. Powers

MATONDONI, Kenya, (LAT) — He is out of the way of most tourists, but not so far out the way that he forgets to ask for few shillings before he lets his picture be taken. And Osman Abdullah, 50, modestly clad in a coil of dirty cloth that extends from his waist to his bare feet, is not surprised that he might be regarded as a tourist attraction, even though he doesn't really see many tourists.

Osman Abdullah is a builder of boats — of dhows to be exact — and from the accounts of the boatmen around the island of Lamu and the Kenya coast, he is regarded as a master. "I make the big boat, I make the little boat," he said, speaking Swahili that is translated by a visiting boatman. "I make whatever boat you want."

As long as it's a dhow, of course, Abdullah makes three or four of them a year and, given the slack market for dhows these days, he just about keeps up with demand.

A dhow is a sailing vessel that was invented by Arab seamen perhaps 2,500 years ago. For nearly 2,000 years, these boats, with their lovely lateen-rigged sails billowing from a forward-leaning mast, have worked the waters of the east African coast. They have freighted everything from slaves to jewelry between Africa and Arabia. Along with people, they carried ivory and animals away from Africa and brought, eventually, Islam and the beginnings of a new language, Swahili.

They do not bring much any more. A few ocean-going cargo dhows are still constructed, but they are mostly used for work along the coast — hauling Lamu cotton to Mombasa, and Mombasa beer back to Lamu. The days of dhow commerce between Arabian Gulf and the African coast are, the Swahili term, *Kwisha* — finished. Which is why, despite his reputation as a Fundi, a word that means "craftsman" and is also a little of respect — Osman Abdullah has no apprentices working with him to learn the trade.

"The young people now consider it a trade with no dignity," said a boatman watching Abdullah work. "They want study English and learn how to type."

And so "Fundu Osman," as he has been known in his island village for years, works alone turning out the small dhows that are still the primary means of moving people and goods around the villages, along the beaches and forested shores of this silent island.

The village of Matondoni is a three-hour dhow ride from the town of Lamu, where the tourists go. Lamu is a quiet place, its hush enhanced by the almost total absence of cars on the island — the single exception being the one assigned to the island's top politician. But Matondoni is quieter still, so that the sounds of crowing roosters, the thud of falling coconuts and the periodic chop of Fundu Osman's adze have unusual force.

Fundu Osman worked under a canopy of straw, its sides open to what few breezes stirred the equatorial heat at midday. The unshaded sun felt like a vast hot iron inches above the head. Osman's shelter stood 20 yards from a muddy tidal flat, its surface cracking in the heat. In harmony with all this, Osman moved slowly, an expression of more or less permanent amusement playing on his features.

Osman was at work on a dhow for a Lamu fisherman. The boat was about 24 feet long and, at first glance, appeared to be a long way from floating. The keel had been laid and the sideboards turned and nailed from bow to stern. Daylight showed everywhere, but at the same time, the craftsmanship in the keel and in the boat's perfect symmetry, even at this stage, seemed, somehow, a dramatic accomplishment, particularly to a person accustomed to the seamless reliability of plastic, fiberglass or metal.

Osman does all this work without a power tool of any kind. There are no power tools in Matondoni, because there is no power in Matondoni. Osman's tools consist of adze in various sizes and weights and of implements that look as if they might bring a dollar each to some purveyor of quaint junk at a swap meet. There are drills, awls, hammers, chisels in a dozen shapes.

But nowhere is there a drawing, sketch, a plan, or any set of measurements, scale or guide. It is all in Osman's head.

"It is made to float in this much water,"

Osman said, holding his hands about 18 inches apart. "When you tell me that, and how long you want the boat, I then go to work."

There is, then, a formula in Osman's head which, he seemed to realize, would be useless to explain. It was one he had begun to learn, he said, when he was 20 years old, from another man who built boats and now is dead.

The braces for the hull of the boat are formed from the limbs of heavy hardwood trees that have a natural bend. To fit a brace, Osman chooses a twisted piece from the tangle of logs around his canopy. He shapes it a bit with his eavy adze then lifts it into the boat to eye the fit.

Using a twig in a pot of tar, he draws the contour he needs on the log, then hauls it out and chops along the line, his skinny forearm guiding the adze with unflinching precision. After a dozen fittings, the brace fits perfectly against the inside of the hull.

There are usually a few villagers hanging around Fundu Osman's canopy. They are invariably made and, like Osman himself, seem amused much of the time. The atmosphere is somewhat akin to that of a small-town barbershop or gas station, where most of the jokes are incomprehensible to outsiders.

"Are you going to build the dhow for Ahmed Mahdi?" asked the boatman from Lamu.

"He wants a boat?"

"He told me he told you he wants a boat."

"A fisherman?"

"Yes, he told me he spoke about it with you."

"Yes, I build him a boat. Tell him to bring money."

There was laughter around the canopy, where Ahmed Mahdi was a man known more for plans than means.

The cost of Osman's dhows, like everything else, has gone up over the years, but by Western standards a dhow still sounds like a bargain.

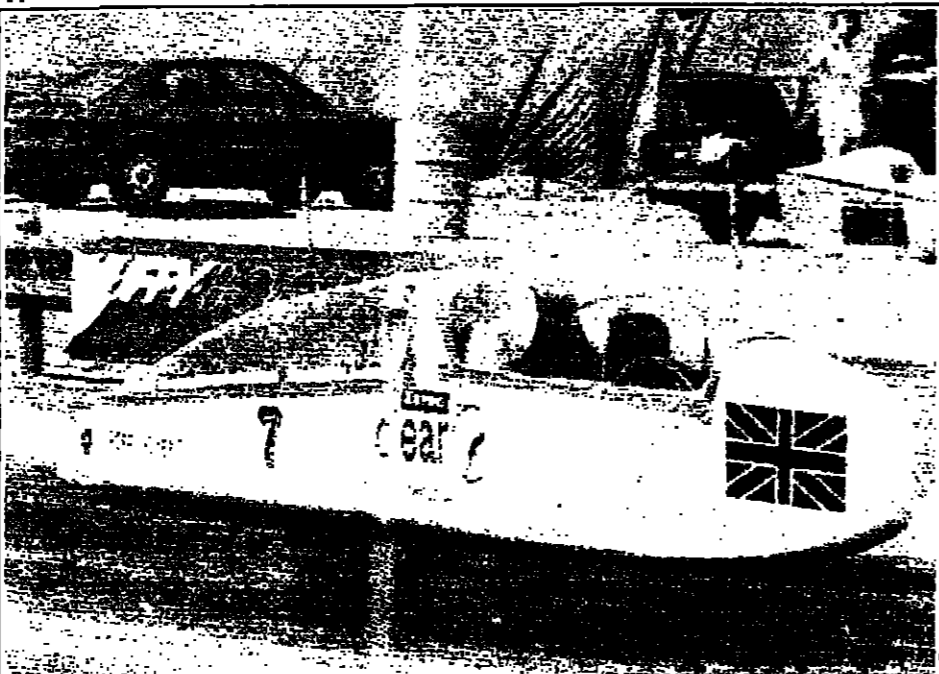
Osman works with two basic agreements. You can give him 8,000 Kenya shillings (about \$1,000) and three or four months later, he will present you with a finished dhow — minus the sails, which will cost another \$300. Or, if you want to provide the material, he will come to your place and work for 50 shillings (about \$6) a day, plus afternoon tea, and work until the boat is finished.

"I would like to go to Lamu and work," Osman said. "It is a long time since I have been to town."

There was discussion of this for a while, and some laughter, apparently at the idea of Osman, away from his wife and his daughter, living it up in Lamu.

Osman smiled and chopped away with gentle strokes of his adze, shaving fine curls of wood from the crooked beam braced at his knee.

He got up and lifted the beam into the boat to check its fit. Four young men stood watching him as he looked and made marks with his pot of tar. The idea of earning — or dividing — 8,000 shillings for a slow three months of work with Fundu Osman clearly had little appeal for them.



LEG POWER: Dave Marsh, from Norfolk, England, leg powers his vehicle to a speed of 54.89 mph during the 7th International Human Powered Speed Championships in Pomona, California. Marsh placed second.

Dhahran Art Group displays 250 works in annual showing

By Jean Grant

DHAHRAN — The Dhahran Art Group's 26th Annual Spring Show was more than a display of paintings, sculpture, and pottery. The advance viewing encapsulated all aspects of the "good life": Oriental carpets to cushion every footfall, fruit punch to sip and cookies to nibble, the fragrance of fresh-cut flowers to sniff while the muted pluckings of a classical guitar wafted over the heads of viewers.

Fifty-five entrants — half of them first-time exhibitors — displayed more than 250 works of art. Much of the representational art drew for inspiration on the Saudi scene, but it was patently a Saudi scene of the interior decorator: more's the pity since the show's collective talent focused resolutely on an idealized picture-postcard version of Saudi life rather than the three-dimensional reality itself. There were few contemporary scenes, with none of the stark beauty of oil derricks or desert flares.

A ubiquitous motif of the exhibition seemed to be the back streets of sun-drenched villages with fine examples of lattice-work balconies and traditional Islamic architecture. Two talented artists — the prolific Jerry Chicco and textile designer, Tania Lee Beaumont, contributed many such scenes.

"If you don't get it down quick enough, it'll disappear," said prize-winning Chicco, for whom coming to Arabia had been "a long dream."

In his street scenes of Riyadh, he manages to capture that city's windy feel. Because he sketched these very early in the morning, his palette consists of surprisingly cool colors: mauves, dusty pinks, and icy cerulean blues. Unlike other artists, Chicco does not rely on photographs, but on the 30 to 40 sketches he makes each time he goes out. He refines these on his airplane trips back to Dhahran and bases the paintings he does in the evening on them. In his line drawing "Wedding at Saihat" he captures the mood of welcome and excitement of the musicians.

"I didn't take any pictures," he says of this wedding of a friend's son, "but I took lots of memories."

Chicco who hails from Rhode Island, sketched Katif, Safwa, and Jubail (when it was still a sleepy little town on the Arab Gulf) during the two years he lived in Ras Tanura. Last year he chose a sandy palette for his paintings of Hofuf.

Ruth Burwell, who has been exhibiting her paintings at the annual exhibition since 1974, won first place in the oils and acrylics class for her *Young Bedouin Man*. Her arresting portrait is that of a noble head, very contemplative and glowing with monochrome sepia, a color which is similar to that of sand.

R. Meyer's kingsize quilt, *A Day in a Persian Garden* was one of the most admired pieces on display. This commissioned work, which took 320 hours to complete, is based upon the garden carpets made in Persia two centuries ago. Her patron requested colors "colorful but restrained" so Mrs. Meyer studied Persian miniatures to find hues that would fill her client's bill while remaining true to the tradition of the garden carpets.

She then dyed white cotton these colors. The quilt, which is completely handmade, runs from the first glow of dawn at its top,

through the stronger blue of midday and afternoon, down to the dusky light of evening at the bottom. Mrs. Meyer scatters cypresses, palms and flowers over her quilted surface in neatly framed rectangles.

The sculpture prize went once again this year to Sam Matson for his *Seahorse*, a welded steel sculpture over 5 feet tall.

"Welding is like magic," said Matson, who learned to solder when he was a boy. "To take metals and put them together at 3,200 degrees and have the result be so permanent..." his voice trails off as he considers the process that changes castoff wires used to hold bundles of reinforcing rods for construction into sculptures that can last for centuries. Having welded for 15 years, Matson completes two or three serious pieces a year.

Other works included the gargantuan artichoke still life by Raj Kubba painted in lurid greens, vibrant pinks and fire engine reds which won the committee's award. Enza Quagnarri's sensitive water color of *Lebanese Man* recalls the portraiture of Egon Schiele while her *oriental Patriarch* conveys both strength and suspicion in neatly balanced proportions.



ART SHOW: Among the exhibits at Dhahran Art Group's 26th Annual Spring Show is Jerry Chicco's "Wedding in Saihat."

Live music was provided throughout the evening by guitarists George Olczak, Bob Romero, Ken Hall and Bill Lamp. Now working at Jubail, Olczak studied with the Span-

ish master, Andres Segovia in Sienna fifteen years ago. Selections for the Dhahran Art Show included pieces by J.S. Bach, Handel, and Villa-Lobos.

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OVERWHELMING GRIEF: John Allen Payne is comforted by friends outside an Atlanta church during funeral services for his brother, Jimmy Ray Payne, the 26th black youth to be murdered in a string of killings in Atlanta.

Death stalks poverty-stricken blacks: Atlanta revisited

By Art Harris

ATLANTA, (WP) — The tragedy of the children of Atlanta has focused the nation's attention on something many would rather not think about: the pathology of poverty and the ugly things it does to children.

Now there are 27 victims, missing or murdered by a mysterious killer or killers preying only on poor young blacks, mostly boys. Police have made no arrests in 21 months.

The pathetic nature of some of these children's stories rivals the horror of their murders. Consider Terry Pae, 15, one of 10 children whose family once spent two nights in a hospital emergency room because it had no place else to go.

Finally, his father told him he'd just have to fend for himself. So he tried, alone on the streets, hustling to make it, sleeping with friends, or sometimes in vacant houses.

Aaron Jackson, 9, an inner-city Tom Sawyer, was on his own at all hours of the day or night, often barefoot and dirty. Once a neighbor found him curled up on her couch. He'd gotten hungry, broken into her house, raided her refrigerator, and fallen asleep.

Ghetto children are usually left alone with an overburdened mother, or an absentee mother who has the dual job of raising a family and earning a living, so they try to make their own family units among peers outside the home, on the street," said Charles King, director of Atlanta's urban Crisis Center.

Many of the victims lived by their wits on ghetto chuzpah, vying for the attention of too few parents among too many brothers and sisters.

were too "bad."

Some, like Timothy Hill, 13, brandished pipes and knives and bragged that they would catch the killer—him, or it, or them — and reap the \$100,000 reward that goes begging. Each child was pursuing his own American dream. And he figured the only way to get it was with money.

"Money is the ticket in the ghetto, like everywhere else," King said.

So many of the victims took to the streets to make their own way, running errands for elderly neighbors, carrying groceries, scrubbing whitewalls at the car wash, hustling to earn their own spending money and to augment their families' meager incomes. Curtis Walker, 13, gave half of what he made to his mother.

Under normal circumstances, the hard-knocks path would have made these children survivors. But these are not normal times in Atlanta, and the children's early independence and ambition made them vulnerable to a calculating killer who was able to penetrate their defenses. Their yearning to escape poverty drove them onto the streets and made them available.

"What surprises me," said King, "is that these children, who understood the name of the game, could be victimized by someone who could lure them into a situation without any sign of combat. They weren't carried away. They wanted to go."

Everyone has a theory. "In my view," one FBI agent said, offering his own, "the (primary) killer is not a raving lunatic but a calculating predator. If he doesn't get what he wants tonight, he waits until tomorrow night. He's careful. If he needed to satiate some need and couldn't wait, he'd act anytime the need arose, and would have made a mistake by now. He

hasn't made a mistake."

Police have been left with little to go on — no crime scene, no witnesses, no weapon — just bodies: 22 black children between the ages of 9 and 16, all boys except two, and four young black men small enough to look like children, two of them mentally retarded. One child, Darron Glass, 10, remains missing. Ten have turned up dead since January.

The FBI said it believes it knows who killed as many as four of the children. Those cases, however, are not believed to be connected with at least a dozen "pattern killings," presumed committed by the same killer or killers.

These, and perhaps more, are tied together by circumstantial evidence, ranging from curious fibers found on the bodies, cause of death, the location where the bodies were discovered and similarities in the victim's street-wise profiles. The one thread weaving all the victims together is that they were all black, all poor.

Two children were so hungry for money they became involved with homosexuals, police sources said.

The bodies have been found in woods, off deserted country roads and, lately, in rivers. Eight victims have been found in or near rivers, leading authorities to speculate that the killer has been following news accounts about evidence being found on some bodies and wants to wash away any clues. Others believe bridges just offer the fastest means of disposal.

Seven victims have turned up wearing only undershorts, fueling police speculation about a sexual motive.

The fact that four recent victims were adults leads some officials to believe that the city's curfew for children under 16 and

increased parental vigilance may be depriving the killer or killers of available children.

"The kids were taken because they were available and vulnerable, and the vulnerability was made possible by the poverty in which they lived," said Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian leadership conference.

"As long as homes are overcrowded and children feel they have to get out to make ends meet and expose themselves and become street-wise, then society has to bear part of the blame," he said.

When the killings began in July 1979, few beyond the victims' families paid attention. Only after angry mothers protested months later did officials take a closer look at the murders. The establishment of a special police task force took a year, after a dozen children had died.

Camille Bell and some other mothers say they believe something would have been done sooner if the children had been white, or from families of middle-class blacks who run city government.

"It takes a little bit more to get people concerned about a child out of the ghetto," she said.

In retrospect, the rate at which Atlanta children were and are being murdered is "extraordinary" about three times higher than the norm.

But even more extraordinary are figures on how the recent string of murdered young people died. Fifteen, more than half the 26 victims whose cases are under investigation by the task force, were asphyxiated.

"That's rarely the cause of death in that age group," said Fulton County District Attorney Lewis Clayton. In the city's 1978 child murders, the victims were either shot, stabbed or bludgeoned.

At Kalaupapa, Hawaii

Former leper colony to be park

By Ronald B. Taylor

KALAUAPAPA, Hawaii, (LAT) — High on the verdant cliffs a band of tourists inched their way down the steep trail toward the new Kalaupapa National Historic Park and the old leper colony.

It was not the scenic grandeur of this rocky peninsula jutting out from Molokai's rugged north coast alone that brought them here. They had also come to see the colony and the grave of father Joseph Damien De Veuster, Belgian priest, who lived and worked among the lepers and finally died there, a victim of the disease.

Leprosy. Once the diagnosis meant lifetime banishment and a painful, grotesque existence, then death and burial in this lonely place.

Kalaupapa. For a century the name itself struck terror in the hearts of Hawaiians who

Water geysers are home for new sea life

By Philip J. Hiltz

LOS ANGELES, (WP) — A research ship off South America has radioed back reports of the discovery of new hot water geysers on the bottom of the Pacific Ocean and new "unidentified, fascinating" sea creatures, apparently never seen before.

The fields of geysers and array of new and unusual sea creatures found by the research ship *Melville* are apparently the largest of the "ocean vent communities" yet discovered. The first was found in 1977, off the Galapagos Islands, the second some time later off Mexico. Last week's messages represented the third and fourth sightings.

Together the finds are probably the greatest discovery of whole new animal communities in the history of biology.

Until the first of the discoveries in 1977, the sea floor was known only as a near-freezing, pitch-black terrain, nearly barren of life. Animals there must live without light and must endure pressures 250 to 300 times greater than land animals.

But hot water gushing up through small "smokestacks" in the sea floor have now been found to produce little communities of creatures in these difficult circumstances.

Whole new arrays of species, *genuses* and families unlike any evolved elsewhere on earth live in little communities that range in size from 30 to 500 feet in diameter and are laid out around the hot geysers, their source of life in the cold, black water.

The *Melville's* radio reports to the National Science Foundation, which is sponsoring the research, began last Thursday night and continued through the weekend.

Parallel to Peru and straight south of the Galapagos Islands, the *Melville's* researchers found at depth of 9,000 feet the same kind of creatures first discovered at other vents — including six-foot, blood-red "tube worms", foot-wide red clams with white shells, and new varieties of crabs, limpets and jellyfish-like plants called dandelions.

According to the radio messages, other creatures found at the new sites were not present at the older vent sites. Starfish, apparently of a kind never seen before, appeared for the first time at the new geyser sites.

The radio message also referred to "unidentified fascinating objects for the biologists to pursue."

The *Melville* has also taken the first samples of rock from the vents, and of the geyser water itself, which ranges from about 75 to 750 degrees Fahrenheit. The surrounding water is about 35 degrees.

The patches of life found by the *Melville* in one area, around a very hot geyser, extended to an area of 250 feet by 500 feet.

Although virtually all surface life on earth depends directly or indirectly on light and photosynthesis for its energy and food, the unusual biology of the creatures at the vent sites apparently allows them to use as their source of energy the chemicals in the geyser water.

faced exile here.

Now all of that has changed. Leprosy is a treatable disease and its victims are no longer banished to colonies like Kalaupapa.

And Kalaupapa, no longer a dread place, is now a special kind of national park. It is still home for the last 125 people who were sent here years ago.

Most of them are in their 50s and 60s and have always lived here since they were children. Medically, they are not contagious and are free to leave, but they have chosen to stay.

They live in state housing on the grounds of the leprosarium, which was laid out in the early part of the century to resemble a small town, complete with store, post office, hospital, firehouse and police station.

The separation from family and friends a half century ago is still a painfully sharp memory today. One elderly resident who was snatched off a school ground when he was 7, said, "Oh, how I missed my momma."

A Hawaiian woman in her 50s explained, "I love it here. It's home, a part of me. Here we are one big Ohana (family). We had no choice when we came. Now we want to stay. I want to die here."

The federal law that created the new park guarantees these people the right to live out their lives in Kalaupapa. And the state health department is committed to continue providing them with housing, food and clothing allowances, medical aid and a small cash stipend.

On the surface, things look peaceful enough in Kalaupapa, but underlying the calm there are currents of unrest and deep resentment toward the state.

A patient, Paul Harada, said, "They (the state) took our lives, shoved us out. We were brought here to protect them (the public), and now they expect we should be happy and grateful because they take care of us."

Bernard Punikaia, chairman of the Kalaupapa patients' council, said, "The government's perception of leprosy patients is that we are mindless."

For years much of the unrest here has centered around the patients' fear that the state's efforts to save tax dollars would result in the closure of Kalaupapa, despite its promises to the contrary.

That fear was expressed as early as 1972 by Richard Marks, a patient, who wrote: "when politics and prime land come together, watch the scrap begin with the odds that the resort development will emerge the winner.... this unspoiled peninsula must be saved for a national park."

Punikaia and the patients' council strongly supported the national park idea, and when Congress enacted the law creating Kalaupapa National Historic Park, they considered it a major victory because the act wrested control of the land away from the state.

Technically, the peninsula and the high cliffs that separate Kalaupapa from "topside" Molokai — about 10,000 acres in all — belong in part to the state and in part to the Department of Hawaiian Homelands.

The federal government will not acquire these lands, but through negotiated agreements the National Park Service will act as the administrator of the area, preserving archeological sites, restoring and preserving historic buildings and developing visitor information services.

The Catholic church will keep and maintain St. Philomena's Church, built by Damien. Because the priest, who died in 1888 and was buried next to the church, is being proposed for sainthood, church officials estimate as many as 100,000 people a year will visit the site.

While Damien's original grave stands beside the church, his remains were transferred to Louvain, Belgium, in 1936.

The potential influx of pilgrims and tourists worries both the Kalaupapa patients' council and the park service. Currently 50 or 60 tourists a day come here by air, or on mule back. They stay a few hours and leave because there are no overnight accommodations for them.

To protect the area and shield the 125 patients currently living here, the park service and the patients' council have agreed upon a limit of 100 tourists a day.

The most popular method of arrival has been the one-and-a-half-mile mule ride

down the steep, twisting trail to the edge of a black-sand beach near Kalaupapa village.

From there the tourists board vans, operated by a patient who also has an interest in the mule train business, and driven through the village and across the peninsula to Kalawao, the site of the first leper colony. It was there that Damien built his church.

While the tour vans do stop at the small beer and soft drink bar in the village, operated by Mariano Rea, a patient, there is very little contact with the other patients, or with the state health department staff. There are no tourist concessions.

People who fly in by commuter airlines from Honolulu can arrange to be picked up at the small airport by Richard Marks, 51, a patient who operates two tour vans.

Marks is considered the unofficial historian here and leads exploratory hikes into the caves at the base of the cliffs on the windward side of Kalaupapa.

The ancient Hawaiians built log rock walls there as boundary markers, and constructed walled planting areas and rock wind shelters. The caves — lava tubes 10 to 20 feet in diameter — formed natural shelters against the elements in the early days.

According to Marks, the first leprosy victims were landed in 1866, near what is now called Kalawao. King Kamehameha V provided nothing more than the food and clothing each person could carry as he swam ashore.

In the mid-1800s leprosy was considered a highly contagious disease whose source was unknown. The only action possible, from a public health point of view, was isolation.

While leprosy had been recognized for 2,000 years throughout most of the world, it was unknown in Hawaii, until the bacteria were carried into the islands, probably by immigrant workmen from Asia.

The disease attacks the peripheral nerves and affects the skin and other body tissues, causing lesions. The *lepromatous form* of leprosy is contagious, but only if left untreated.

Medical experts explain that leprosy victims lose feeling in their fingers, hands and feet leading to disfigurement.

According to the experts, probably 85 percent of the world's population is immune to the disease, and could not contract it even if they lived in close contact with an untreated leprosy victim.

But, in Hawaii, in the 1860s, the Polynesians were highly susceptible because the disease was unknown and their bodies had no immunities.

Between 1866 and 1969, when Hawaiian officials belatedly recognized that the disease when treated was not contagious, more than 7,000 people were banished to Kalaupapa. Most were Hawaiian, but Asians and a few caucasians, including Father Damien contracted the disease.

According to Marks and other historians, there was no law on the peninsula, no social structure to govern these outcasts. An occasional Catholic priest would be sent to conduct religious ceremonies.

It was not until Father Damien volunteered to live among the lepers that any one really cared for them. Damien arrived in 1873 and immediately set about organizing the people, assisting them in building shelters and a hospital.

At the time Damien arrived there were an estimated 600 people living in the caves and grass and rock shelters. He treated their sores, nursed them and buried them. Those that could helped him build St. Philomena's Church.

In 1884 Damien contracted leprosy, and from the pulpit he quietly let his parishioners know his condition by saying, "We lepers," at the beginning of a sermon. Damien remained in the colony, with two other priests, two brothers and a group of Franciscan nuns until he died there on April 15, 1888.

From the outset, the Hawaiian government, first the monarchy, and then the territorial government, looked upon the Kalaupapa exiles as wards who were to be housed and fed and, after Damien arrived, to receive medical care.

After the turn of the century the lepers began moving from Kalawao on the wet, windy side of the peninsula, to the drier climate of Kalaupapa. The resettlement was completed by 1932.



NOSTALGIA AT BIKE RACE: Three men sit on turn-of-the-century bicycles in lower Manhattan, New York, for the start of a five-borough bike race in New York sponsored by Citibank and American Youth Hostels. The race covered some 32 miles and attracted about 17,000 cyclists.

U.S., Canada eye problem

Acid rains threaten nature

By Joanne Omang

AUGUSTA, Maine, (WP) — Near Ron Irwin's vacation cabin in Ontario, Canada, Crystal Lakes lie beautiful but dead in the summer sun, their water too acid to support fish or even much bacterial life. There are at least 140 lakes in that condition, Irwin said, and thousands more are threatened.

Irwin, a member of the Canadian parliament, blames acid rain born in the smokestacks of American industry. "You feel so helpless when you realize these pollutants are

coming from hundreds or thousands of miles away," he said.

Irwin sat with Sen. George J. Mitchell, D-Maine, during the Senate Environmental and Public Works Committee's first field hearing on one of the thorniest problems of rewriting the Clean Air Act: what to do about acid rain.

The Canadian government calls acid rain the most serious problem in its relations with the United States, and Irwin, who chairs a parliamentary committee on acid rain, is disappointed in the Reagan administration's response so far.

"I get no sense that they have assigned it any priority," he said after Tuesday's hearing. "There wasn't one word about policy."

Irwin and the scientists on his side say acid rain forms when oxides of nitrogen and sulfur — products of combustion in cars, power plants and industry — combine with water in the atmosphere to form weak sulfuric and nitric acids that precipitate hundreds or thousands of miles away.

Leaves begin to turn brown at the edges, defacing lettuce and other leafy crops. In lakes, the acids kill fish eggs, frogs and bacteria that clean the waters.

"We know what has to be done," Irwin said. "The emissions have to be controlled at the source. The only question is, do we have the political will to do what is necessary?"

Scientists on the other side, however, say it isn't that simple. "Nobody denies there is something going on," said Norman J. Temple, vice president of Central Maine Power Co., "but some of it is from natural causes."

He said he fears "a rush to judgment" that would slap expensive regulations on U.S. power plants, drive up utility rates and later prove unnecessary. "Even drastic cuts in power-plant emissions might have little noticeable effect" on acid rainfall downwind, he said.

There are only a few ways to get acids out of the rain and none of them is cheap. The 1970 Clean Air Act tried to encourage the burning of low-sulfur coal by setting low pollution standards. When that threatened to idle high-sulfur coal mines, the 1977 amendments exempted many such places. It also extended air-cleanup deadlines and waived others, notably those set for auto manufacturers.



OLD-TIMER: Josefa Lopez, 68, from Calo-Teo, a village in the northwestern Spanish province of La Coruna, walks through the streets of Santiago, Spain, every day selling milk with the milk cans balanced on her head, as she has done "since always." Typical of another age, scenes such as this are fast disappearing before the advance of progress.

Astronauts eager

for next launch of space shuttle

By Thomas O'Toole

EDWARDS AFB, Calif. (WP) — The two astronauts who flew into orbit and flew it home to earth described the winged space shuttle *Columbia* Thursday as an incomparable flying machine that will give the United States "routine access" to space for the next 20 years.

This flight gives us what we've been trying to do the last 10 years, it gives us routine access to space," *Columbia* commander John W. Young told a news conference at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. "I tell you, we're going to get this thing operational sooner than anybody thinks."

So flawless was *Columbia's* maiden flight that it may make its second test flight as early as Sept. 23, a third flight as soon as Dec. 31 and its fourth and final test flight on April 30, 1982. If the space agency adheres to that kind of schedule, *Columbia* could "go operational" and carry commercial satellites into space as early as Sept. 15, 1982.

The way Young and astronaut Robert L. Crippen talked about *Columbia*, it sounded as though it could go operational next month. Young said they had 135 flight objectives when they left earth and completed all 135.

"I think we got 'em all," said Young. "It was a mission that can truly be called what NASA calls nominal, although I think you're going to have to call phenomenal. We're going to do away with that word, 'nominal.'"

"Nothing failed," said Crippen. "Statistically, I didn't think that was possible. We've been working three years to learn how to handle catastrophes and all we did the whole time was sit back and enjoy it."

From the time they left Cape Canaveral until the time they touched down at Edwards Air Force Base, Young and Crippen said that *Columbia* responded to every thing they asked it to do.

They went into orbit with 13,000 pounds of fuel still in reserve, twice what they expected to have. The craft's 44 engines and four computers that drive the engines in orbit worked flawlessly. The cargo bay doors opened and closed just as they were supposed to. The searing re-entry through the earth's atmosphere did not damage at all to the thousands of formed glass tiles covering the underfuselage of the shuttle to protect it from the heat of friction.

Young said that the temperature of the wings, tail and underbelly of the aluminum fuselage never got hotter than 220 degrees Fahrenheit, even though the heat of friction on the tiles covering the fuselage rose to 2,400 degrees and to 3,000 degrees on the nose and tail. This was when the shuttle was at 300,000 feet and moving toward the earth at more than 24 times the speed of sound.

"We knew the temperatures were out there, we could see the pink and orange glow from all that heating through the cockpit windows," Young said. "They just didn't get into the vehicle, the tiles kept the vehicle cool."

Young said he bounded down the shuttle's stairs after landing so he could see for himself the condition of *Columbia's* underside where the most punishing heating had taken place. Said Young: "people had been telling us it was impossible that some of these tiles wouldn't fall off. Well, none of them fell off and those tiles went through some of the roughest ascent and re-entry you can imagine."

The two astronauts saved most of their praise for the way *Columbia* handled during its 5,000 mile glide over the Pacific Ocean to a pinpoint landing in California's Mojave Desert. Young said he could have used the wings, tail and elevons to fly it all by himself through hypersonic flight right to touchdown.

"There's no why you can compare a vehicle with wings on it to a ballistic body like Apollo or Gemini," Young said. "You move the wings somewhere and they stay there, you move the nose somewhere and it stays there. I think it's possible to fly the whole re-entry aerodynamically, this vehicle is a lot more stable than we expected."

Young said he purposely landed *Columbia* farther down the seven-mile-long runway than he was asked to so he could test the shuttle's wings and tail for lift.



HONOR GUARD: The hat of paramilitary policeman's high uniform is dwarfed by the foot of a giant statue of Constantine the great in the Rome's Palazzo di Conservatori at Capitol Hill. The hat's owner was part of an honor guard waiting for the arrival of King Juan Carlos of Spain and his wife Sofia for their visit to Rome's Mayor Luigi Petroselli.



TALES OF GLASS AND WOOD: Reactions of passers-by ranged from smiles to looks of disbelief when two glass company workers (top) stuffed a pair of boots under 6,000 lbs. of broken glass panes. The panes tipped as they were being unloaded from a Milwaukee Glass Co. truck at the Hillstead Glass Co. of Monona, Wis. Meanwhile, Bruno Buettel (bottom photo) of St. Gallen, eastern Switzerland, spent some 186 hours of his free time during a two-year period to rebuild the church of St. Gallen with exactly 126,850 matches. The church is even equipped with light and a recorder to "ring the bells."

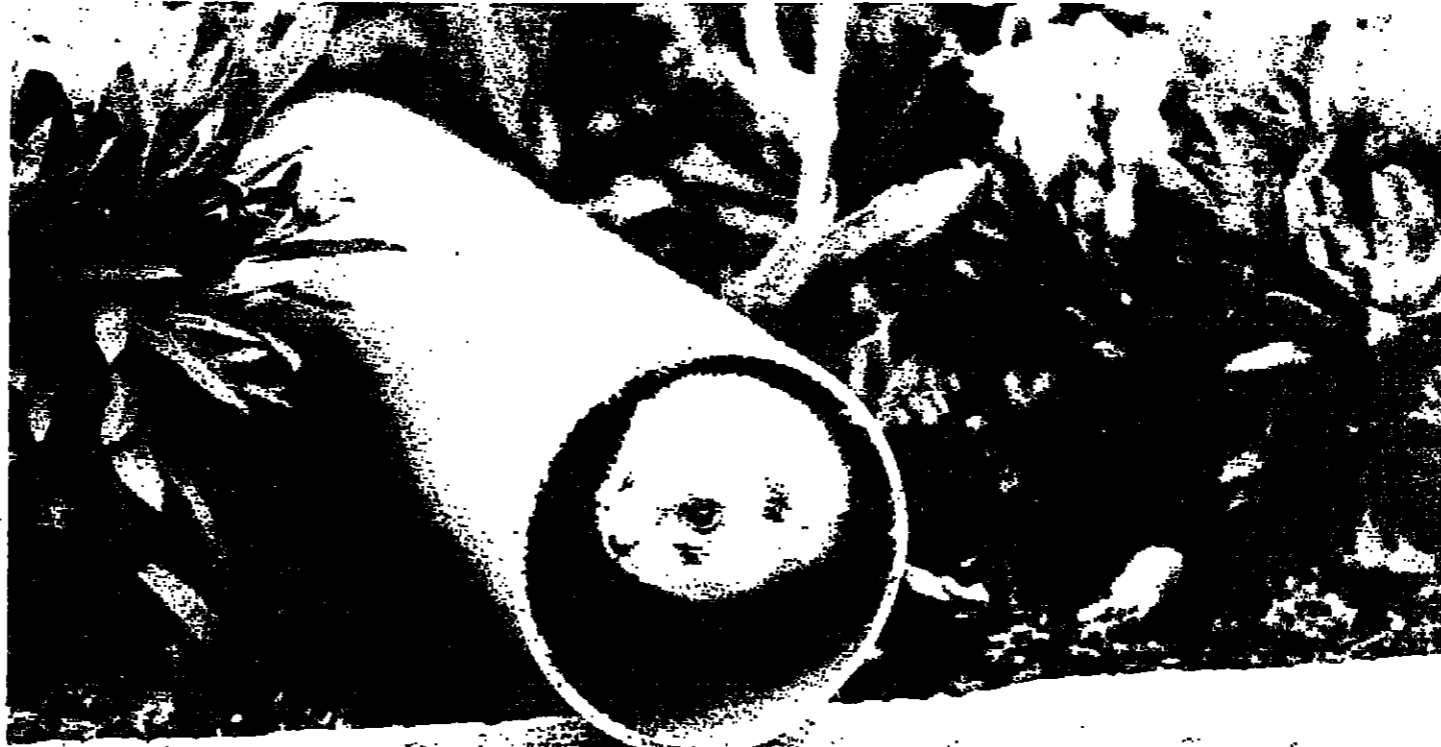


(Wirephoto)

TAKING A DIVE: Four unidentified parachutists are shown in formation flying in the air during Swiss parachuting championships over airfield of Locarno-Magadino, Italy.



SUICIDE THREAT: For nearly two hours, 35-year-old John Williams threatened to kill himself outside his Lubbock home. Sheriff's deputies went to William's home after his family reported him acting strangely. Williams was subdued unharmed though he fired several shots at sheriff's deputies.



BIG CHANCE: Frederica the ferret bit off more than she could chew. It was her big chance to break into television... and she blew it. All she had to do was run through a narrow pipe with a cable between her teeth, but she refused to budge. Thames television chiefs staged the experiment as part of their preparations for filming Prince Charles's wedding. On the big day, they'll need a television cable pulled through a narrow duct from outside Buckingham Palace, and they reckoned a ferret could be their "ace in the hole."



(Wirephoto)

UH-OH! The "Michelin Man" appears to be caught with his pants down. He was changing out of his costume after the Tour de France.

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Thatcherism begins to pay dividends

Steep fall in inflation; economic outlook bright

LONDON, May 7 (R) — After two years of the monetarist medicine of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the British economy is showing signs of pulling out of its steep recession.

Various degrees of cautious optimism are being expressed by government ministers, businessmen and economists, but they all agree that the worst decline in output since the 1930s has flattened out and some improvement can be expected soon. The London stock market index of leading industrial share hit an all-time peak last week before the rally was stopped by the realization that interest rates will stay high to compete with dollar rates.

Share buyers are betting that companies which have cut their workforces and trimmed export margins to the bone to stay afloat will soon report higher earnings and better productivity. But there have also been warnings that such optimism is being overdone and that, in any case, the main stock market indices have dropped well behind inflation in recent years.

The Confederation of British Industry's latest survey, though the least gloomy for two years and including some optimism about export prospects, cautioned that there are no signs of any general economic upturn yet.

Economists say 1981 will be another year of negative growth, but gross domestic product should rise by two per cent in 1982. Mrs. Thatcher, in press interviews on the second anniversary of her election to power on May 3, was careful not to promise good times ahead and her message was that the hard slog

to restore industry's competitiveness must not falter.

"On the economic side, we have to continue with the policies which we have started, which are now working," she said. "In the last few weeks there are signs that some companies are expanding and new ones starting up. There is a lot which will grow in the coming two years." But she conceded this would still leave her with an unemployment problem. The jobless rate is now 10.1 per cent of the workforce on a seasonally adjusted basis of 2.5 million, and most economists see the total persisting at between two and three million for some years.

The government's main success has been in reducing inflation, which it made its major priority. From a high of 22 per cent a year ago, the annual inflation rate has been cut to 12.5 per cent, although the opposition Labor Party points out that this is still higher than when it left office.

Government policy has been based on the monetarist theory of strangling inflation with high interest rates, control of the money supply, and pruning government spending to shift resources to the private sector. Income tax cuts were made initially, but Mrs. Thatcher says the government has been forced to spend huge sums to support nationalized industries, such as steel and, therefore, has not been able to cut its spend-

ing as much as it would have liked. Despite the wails of Conservative Party members who wanted some reflation to improve their political fortunes, the most recent budget in March raised taxes on drink, smoking and petrol to keep the government deficit at a reasonable level, and was regarded by most analysts as deflationary.

Despite widespread criticism at the time, the tough budget set off a six-week rally on the stock market and business welcomed the cut in minimum lending rate to 12 per cent after rates of 14 to 17 per cent for almost a year and a half.

After two years of Thatcherism, however, it is clear that Britain is still sharply divided over the wisdom of the monetarist approach and the course that should be followed to arrest the nation's long-term postwar economic decline.

Mrs. Thatcher's ultimate aim is to create conditions in which British industry will

break out of its long-term trend of declining competitiveness. She is gambling that the freeing of the economy from controls will restore business prosperity and end overmanning and wage demands that far outstrip productivity.

Manufacturing industry, hit by a high exchange rate caused by Britain's North Sea oil and high interest rates, saw its output decline by almost a fifth in the past two years. But a lower pound recently has given hopes of stronger exports to come. The price has been high in terms of unemployment, too high Mrs. Thatcher's opponents argue. Employment Secretary James Prior told parliament last week that the jobs total would peak before long, but the country would have to live with higher unemployment levels than those of the 1950s and 1960s.

The opposition Labor Party says the government deliberately pushed the country into economic decline to frighten trade unions into reducing wage demands, and that so

pled with import controls is needed to give industry a shot in the arm.

The Cambridge group says unemployment will rise to 15 per cent, or 4.5 million, by 1985 unless present policies are changed, and the balance of payments — now in healthy surplus thanks to North Sea oil — will swing into a large deficit.

The Labor Party has not made up its mind whether to favor devaluation or full-scale protectionism. Leftwingers like Tony Benn advocate import controls, but the party's finance spokesman Peter Shore seems to favor a sharp devaluation and lower interest rates. Labor may also revive an incomes policy.

Labor held an eight per cent lead over the Conservatives in a public opinion poll this week, but the government could take comfort from its finding that people were becoming markedly less pessimistic about the country's economic prospects.

And Mrs. Thatcher, who has been adept at projecting the image of a strong leader both at home and abroad, was ahead of Labor leader Michael Foot in people's preference for prime minister. The Social Democrats, a new party in British politics, think the people are fed up with both major parties and will turn to them for a middle-of-the-road approach.

Mrs. Thatcher must call an election within three years. The stock market, at least, is betting that somehow she will engineer an economic upturn for Britain well before the polling.

Arabs top West in aid to Africa

TUNIS, May 7 (AFP) — Arab aid to Africa over the past seven years totalled some \$6 billion far outstripping aids from Western industrial nations, the president of the Arab Bank for African Economic Development said here Thursday.

Chedi Ayai told a conference of Arab and African journalists here that 60 per cent of this aid, which had no commercial conditions attached to it, was spent on providing the continent's least developed states with an economic infrastructure.

Comparing Arab and Western aid, he quoted the example of Kuwait, which he said devoted 10 per cent of its gross national product to such development aid, while aid from developed countries never even reached one per cent.

He also called for increased cultural cooperation between the Arab world and Africa, warning that financial and economic cooperation on its own could have negative repercussions on the relationship between the two in the long run.

The journalists, meanwhile, approved a final communique attacking the present system of international economic relations, in which "developed countries dominate developing countries".

Malaysia cuts oil price

KUALA LUMPUR, May 7 (R) — Malaysia has cut the price of its high-quality crude oil by one dollar a barrel because of a glut in the world market, oil industry sources said Thursday.

They said the state oil company Petronas had effected the cut by removing a one-dollar premium hitherto imposed on top of its official price, so that with effect from May 1 it was charging from \$38.80 to \$40.60 a barrel.

This followed complaints from buyers, including the Japanese, that in a surplus-ridden market Malaysia was charging too much for its exports of about 230,000 barrels per day (BPD). About 45 per cent of these go to Japan and 27 per cent to the United States. Malaysia, which made an earlier 50-cent premium reduction in February, is not an OPEC member nor is Egypt which has also trimmed its oil price in the past month.

OPEC members hit by the glut include Nigeria, which saw the U.S. Ashland Oil Company walk away from a 30,000 BPD contract, and Kuwait which has failed to make Western and Japanese buyers pay premiums on top of its official price of \$35.50.

Exporters impose such often-unpublicized premiums when the market is tight, ostensibly as a price for obtaining assured access to oil on long-term contract.

Japan's Daikyo oil company said in Tokyo

U.S. plans to push up grain sales

WASHINGTON, May 7 (R) — The United States has announced an intensive campaign to increase export sales of wheat and feedgrains to reduce the surplus it expects this year.

Secretary of Agriculture John Block said Wednesday targets for the new sales drive would be China, Algeria, Brazil, Morocco and Chile. All sales would be made through private trade channels, but the first step would be consultations government level to establish these countries' needs.

Block told reporters that expected large supplies of grains this year "make it essential to explore every promising avenue for expanded exports."

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Thursday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.70	8.94
Belgian Franc (1,000)	91.00	100.00	—
Canadian Dollar	2.80	3.20	—
Deutsche Mark (100)	149.00	131.00	147.75
Dutch Guilder (100)	134.00	138.00	133.50
Egyptian Pound	—	4.01	4.29
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	91.25	91.60
French Franc (100)	63.00	64.00	62.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	66.00	61.50
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	40.35
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	—
Israeli Dinar	—	8.00	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	30.00	32.00	30.00
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.50	—	15.55
Jordanian Dinar	—	10.30	10.18
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.23	12.14
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	83.10	80.40
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	69.50	67.70
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	34.10
Philippine Peso (100)	—	—	43.70
Pound Sterling	7.11	7.16	7.09
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	92.30	92.45
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	—	157.15
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	—	37.30
Swiss Franc (100)	163.00	172.00	161.95
Syrian Lira (1,000)	—	52.65	86.50
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.2620
Yemeni Rial (100)	—	74.00	73.65

	Selling Price	Buying Price
Gold kg.	\$2,100.00	\$1,700.00
10 Tolas bar	6,100.00	6,060.00
Ounce	1,660.00	1,625.00

Cash and Transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Canal St. & Sharafah, Jeddah. Tel: 6428932, 6338463

Financial Roundup

Dollar stages recovery

JEDDAH, May 7 — The dollar recovered strongly over Wednesday night after lagging toward the close to the European trading day. Wednesday, European markets were worried that U.S. dollar interest rates peaked and were nervously awaiting for further signs for easing of rates from the Federal Reserve Bank in New York. The dollar rose to close at nearly Tuesday's rate in New York after the markets were reassured that the United States policy on tighter money policy would not change for the time being. This message came across from U.S. Treasury Secretary Regan who was quoted as saying that the American prime lending rate — at present standing at 19 per cent — might rise to 20 per cent in the near future and that the present high dollar interest rates will be with us for some time to come.

London Commodities Closing Prices

	May 7	MAY 6
Gold (\$ per ounce)	479.50	482.00
Silver cash (pence per ounce)	521.50	517.00
3 months	538.00	533.00
Copper cash	830.50	828.25
3 months	853.25	850.75
Tin cash	5892.50	5890.00
3 months	5995.00	5995.00
Lead cash	324.50	327.00
3 months	332.50	334.50
Zinc cash	411.00	405.00
3 months	420.50	412.50
Aluminium cash	617.00	613.00
3 months	636.50	633.00
Nickel cash	3040.00	3020.00
3 months	3020.00	3020.00
Sugar August	179.50	180.10
October	181.00	182.20
Coffee May	1059.00	1057.00
July	1070.50	1071.00
Cocoa May	910.00	911.50
July	926.00	930.50

Note: Prices in pounds per metric ton. The above prices are provided by Saudi Research & Investment Ltd., P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 6653908, Jeddah.

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one month to 19 1/2-19 3/4 per cent for Thursday afternoon levels. This is despite the fact that the "Fed funds" rate eased to 16 1/2 per cent in New York Wednesday night after fluctuating from a low of 15 1/2 per cent to 17 1/2 per cent high. This is the rate which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York will lend to prime American commercial banks. It seems Regan's words did the trick in building up confidence in the money markets.

On the European exchanges, the dollar remained stable according to dealers in London. By late afternoon, trading in sterling reached 2.1100 — a half cent drop from New York's closing of 2.1150. The German mark, however, rose slightly against the dollar from U.S. closing levels of 2.2585 to 2.2324 levels. The Swiss franc remained unchanged at 2.0625 levels and the yen was stable at 217.25. It had risen quietly in New York to 216.50 levels, but the fall was insignificant. The French franc, the center of so much attention these days fell again to 5.3680 levels after closing in New York at 5.3350.

Thursday's closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

	Thursday	Wednesday
London	480.00	480.00
Paris	498.03	451.86
Frankfurt	479.75	482.85
Zurich	477.50	482.50
Hong Kong	481.46	484.72

SAUDI ARABIA GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender No.	Price SR	Closing Date
Secretariat of Jeddah	Maintenance and operation of the foundations.	3	1000	31.5.81
	Normal maintenance of Jeddah streets and roads	4	5000	2.6.81
Municipality of Al-Bad'e	Temporary asphaltting	932/D	500	24.5.81
Municipality of Al-Bokairia	Meat and vegetables market	11	300	23.5.81
Department of Education in Tabuk	Construction of Al-Balatta school	26	200	24.5.81

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE 7TH MAY, 1981 3RD RAJAB, 1981

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival Date
3.	Epinid K	Star	Timber	4.5.81
4.	Hellenic Challenger	Alpha	Contra/Rice/Gen.	6.5.81
6.	Wakatake Maru	Alireza	Contra/Gen.	5.5.81
9.	Shahinaz	Fayez	Rice	2.5.81
10.	Char Ye	Abdallah	Contra/Gen./Steel	4.5.81
11.	Medmare	Alisabah	Bagged Barley	4.5.81
12.	Alaska	O.C.E.	Reefer	6.5.81
13.	Anangel Fortune	O.C.E.	Steel/Hose Pipes	2.5.81
18.	Achilleus	Roloco	Bulk Cement	2.5.81
19.	La Costa	Alisabah	Bulk Cement	3.5.81
20.	Unillon	O. Trade	Sorghum/Maize/Timber	3.5.81
21.	Theanto A.S.	SSMSC	Maize/Sorghum/Rice	3.5.81
22.	Primorja	Attar	Eggs/Tobacco/Cement	3.5.81
23.	Talisman	Barber	Contra/Bldg. Mat.	8.5.81
24.	Hilco Skier	Star	Reefer	6.5.81
26.	Juyo Maru	O.C.E.	Reefer	1.5.81
27.	Wakamizu Maru	O.C.E.	Gen/Contra.	5.5.81
28.	Kota Meha	Alireza	General	4.5.81
31.	Gaffar Go	Star	Reefer	5.5.81
36.	Lange Bay	Kanoo	Containers	6.5.81
38.	El Vina	Fayez	Durra	5.5.81
41.	Imperial Star	O. Trade	Timber/Steel/General	6.5.81
42.	San Nicolaos	O.C.E.	Bagged Barley	1.5.81

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 3.7.1401/7.5.1981 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS

S-2	Name of Vessel	Agent	Loading	25.4.81
4.	Saudi Trader	U.E.P.	General	4.5.81
5.	Halla Partner	Orri	General	7.5.81
8.	Rica Trader	Gulf	General	2.5.81
9.	Saemaeum	S.E.A.	Rice/Gen.	8.5.81
11.	Eptahal	S.M.C.	General	8.5.81
12.	Bramen Maru	Orri	General	8.5.81
13.	Hellenic Pride	A.E.T.	General	8.5.81
16.	Hamlock	Gulf	General	4.5.81
17.	Hoagh Clipper	U.E.P.	General	5.5.81
18.	Ming Challenger	Kanoo	General	5.5.81
27.	New Crest	Highspeed	Barway in Bags	22.4.81
29.	Meji Maru	Gulf	General	6.5.81
30.	Lanka keerthi	Kanoo	General	11.4.81
35.	Bahar Al Siam	S.E.A.	Barley in Bags	3.5.81
36.	Nordhval (D.B.)	S.E.A.	Timber	4.5.81
37.	Pacific Insurer (DB)	Alisabah	Bulk Cement	4.5.81
38.	Barga Unicament	Alireza	Bulk Cement	4.5.81
		Globe	Cement Silo Vessel	30.11.80

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New direction sought

Reagan, Suzuki call for harmonious ties

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan welcomed Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to a two-day round of meetings at the White House Thursday calling for harmony between the two nations and thanking Japan for its help in checking Soviet expansionism.

Under sparkling skies on the south lawn of the White House, Suzuki noted that Japan and the United States account for a full third of the world's industrial production and pledged "solidarity" and "cooperation" in working for a future of global prosperity and peace.

After a ceremony marked by trumpet fanfares, a marching band, massed troops and flags and the traditional 21-gun salute, the two leaders entered the Oval Office where they posed for photographs. Suzuki told Reagan, as a wave of Japanese cameramen approached: "You are at best as well known in Japan as I am."

U.S. officials hope the summit meetings between the two leaders will lead Japan to take more responsibility for its own defense and help guard sea lanes from an expanding Soviet navy. But officially they dub it a chance for the two to get acquainted and to "set the framework" for concrete decisions in the future.

In his welcoming remarks, Reagan did not refer directly to the American desire for Japan to spend more on its self-defense forces. But he did say that he and Suzuki have the opportunity to bring "freshness and a new direction" to the relations between their two countries and to "change the future course of our friendship for peace."

"Free societies must bear the responsibilities of freedom together," Reagan told Suzuki. The American president referred to the two countries as "friendly competitors" but said that "what we create must blend into the future."

And he thanked Japan for penalizing the Soviet Union for its "violent aggression in Afghanistan" and for having "imposed sanctions against tyrants."

He said the two countries should always be challenged by their own achievements and said: "Let us always remember and let the world be aware — Japan and America will go forward together."

Suzuki said he has promised to be candid in his talks with Reagan and other American leaders and said it is "my fondest desire to consolidate the bonds of friendship between our two countries."

Hours before Suzuki's arrival in Washington Wednesday, a Reagan administration official characterized recent Japanese defense spending trends as "healthy" but, nonetheless, contended that if faced with a full-scale attack Japan probably could not mount a credible defense.

The official emphasized that Japan is not being asked to replace American forces in the Far East or to take on a high visibility military assignment contrary to the anti-war provisions of its constitution or to the traditions that have developed since the end of World War II.

Rather, he said, the United States seeks Japanese recognition of the increasing seriousness of the Soviet Union and help to meet that threat by increasing surveillance over some of the vital sea lanes in the North Pacific.

He said the United States also would like to see a beefed up defense of the Japanese homeland and increased Japanese assistance to the economies of other nations important to the non-Communist world. "A larger Japanese maritime self-defense force would be an appropriate measure," said the official.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger recently asserted that the United States spends six times more than Japan to keep Far Eastern defenses strong and that Japan must spend more on defense than the current rate of 1 per cent of its gross national product.

"It's no secret that it would be far preferable from the point of view of American officials to see that rate gradually increase to reflect a recognition of the increased threat," the U.S. official said. He said he couldn't "hold out much hope" that the Suzuki visit will produce instant or concrete decisions.

A prime purpose for the meeting, he said, is to give Reagan and Suzuki an opportunity to establish a personal relationship. "The visit is important from a psychological point of view and it is fully assumed its principal objective will be harmony," the official said.

Thais use bulls for forecast

BANGKOK, May 7 (AP) — Two sacred bulls at Thailand's colorful annual plowing ceremony Thursday ate corn and hay, prompting royal astrologers to predict plenty of meat and vegetables in the Kingdom this year.

The 600-year-old ceremony, attended by King Bhumipol Adulyadej, palace officials, high government officials, military men and members of the diplomatic community, calls on the heavens to ensure fertility of the soil for Thailand's farmers.

The two bulls pulled a gold-colored plow nine times in a circle at Bangkok's central Pramaing ground, preceded by a high priest of the royal household who poured sacred water onto the field.

The undersecretary of state for agriculture, who acted as master of ceremonies, scattered blessed rice seed behind the plow, and then the bulls were offered the choice of seven substances to eat.

A choice of rice or corn means an abundance of meat and vegetables. Beans or sesame seeds represent fruit and vegetables. Hay or water indicates plentiful rain, meat, vegetables and fruit. A choice of drink indicates good communication, foreign trade and economic growth.

Bonn rejects U.S. plea

BONN, May 7 (AFP) — Sources close to the West German Government Thursday rejected outright a demand from U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger that Washington's Western allies reiterate a 1977 pledge to raise defense spending by three per cent in real terms.

Speaking to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in Chicago Wednesday, Weinberger recalled the commitment all North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members made four years ago. Most governments have fallen well short of the target.



SHARING: A child and a dog share a tortilla at a refugee camp in El Salvador Thursday. A civil war is going on in El Salvador to oust the U.S.-backed civilian-military junta.

Charles, Diana obtain injunction against publication of tapped talk

LONDON, May 7 (AP) — A British court Wednesday ordered a free-lance journalist not to distribute purported transcripts of telephone conversations between Prince Charles and his fiancée, Lady Diana Spencer.

The journalist, Imon Regan, has been trying to peddle the transcripts to the highest bidder, and a West German magazine confirmed it was considering taking them up on the deal.

Regan claims he was allowed to transcribe tape-recorded conversations between Charles and Diana after meeting some Australians who had tapped the prince's phone line while he visited that country last month. The phone tappers wanted to discredit the prince and block his possible appointment as Australian governor general, Regan said.

Regan and others who claim to have read the transcripts say they contain some unflattering comments by Charles about Australia and its leaders as well as bits of intimate con-

versation between the prince and Diana. The high court granted the couple an injunction Wednesday restraining Regan from "disclosing, divulging or making use of" the allegedly bugged conversations.

Regan said he would abide by the order, assuming he still held the copyright to the transcripts, but added that the West German magazine, *Die Aktuelle*, was determined to print excerpts from the transcripts in its next weekly edition, to be printed and distributed Sunday.

"I don't know whether a legal injunction over me is going to stop them," Regan was quoted as saying by Press Association, the British domestic news agency. "German magazine lawyers have told me that there was nothing to prevent them," he said.

The Australian government has expressed serious doubts about the authenticity of the supposed transcripts because of discrepancies between Regan's account of the number of conversations taped and what the government says was the actual number of calls.



BELFAST PROCESSION: A funeral procession passes from the home of Bobby Sands, the IRA guerrilla leader who died Tuesday after a hunger strike, to a church Wednesday.

French poll outcome remains open

PARIS, May 7 (R) — A handful of votes in presidential elections next Sunday could decide whether France swings to the left under a Socialist or remains on a center-right course for seven more years.

Despite the apparent consolidation of leftist support behind Socialist Francois Mitterrand and of formerly fractious rightist groupings behind outgoing President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, French commentators say the outcome remains wide open.

The 55-year-old Giscard d'Estaing was lagging three percentage points behind Mitterrand in the final opinion poll published last weekend. But Wednesday night he gained some comfort from an implicit appeal by Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac to the 18 per cent of the electorate, who backed him in the first round of the contest, against voting for Mitterrand.

At the same time Communist officials, whose leader Georges Marchais pledged

party backing for the Mitterrand, hinted they might have difficulties in swinging their voters for a candidate who refused to endorse sweeping reforms.

The support of a vast majority of the 5.2 million people who voted for Chirac, a former prime minister who campaigned as the standard-bearer of the Gaullist tradition, is vital for Giscard d'Estaing's re-election.

Equally, Mitterrand needs the 4.4 million first-round Communist voters to switch to him. He also has to gain support from the center of the political spectrum where anti-Communist feelings run strong. The two candidates, who qualified for Sunday's ballot by heading the poll in the first round April 26, met in a television debate this week which had been widely expected to have a major influence on the voting.

In 1974, when they also contested the presidency, the Socialist leader's lack-lustre performance in a similar debate was credited by

French analysts with contributing to his narrow defeat. But this week, according to a range of independent press commentators, neither candidate scored an obvious advantage.

Chirac suggested Wednesday night that the debate had impelled him to make his statement warning his supporters, who may have contemplated voting, Socialist, of what he called the risks France would run if Mitterrand won.

The 48-year-old Paris mayor, clearly now a force with whom any future president would have to reckon, said he had seen that Mitterrand persisted in espousing policies "which have failed wherever they have been tried."

At the same time Giscard d'Estaing, he argued, had shown signs of wanting to reduce bureaucracy and taxation while offering more opportunities for private initiative and reducing unemployment.

In parliament and government Solidarity seeks leadership

WARSAW, May 7 (Agencies) — Some members of Solidarity, the national independent union federation, should soon be allowed to enter both parliament and the government, federation leader Lech Walesa said Thursday.

"Changes of people (in government) are not yet satisfactory," Walesa said during a morning news conference in the Baltic seaport of Gdansk. "I've always thought that the social movement Solidarity would bring along members who would demonstrate intelligence, organization and logic."

If some such personalities distinguish themselves, he said, "I hope that in the future the Sejm (parliament) and the government will resort to their intelligence and capacity to govern." For the present, he said, one must wait for "real militants to impose themselves, before using them when the time comes, maybe in six months, maybe in a year."

"We are (now) in the depths of great chaos, and I will not propose other modifications because it would only make the situation worse," Walesa said. Any proposals to change leaders now would serve no purpose because "we do not exactly know who we would get," he said. A new official might turn out "even worse" than his predecessor, he added.

"Presumably, I will have to receive the injunction and then see what situation I am in," the news agency quoted him as saying. "Obviously, if I do still hold copyright over what I have written, then the palace has succeeded."

"There are many ways I welcome the injunction because it will clear up things to a certain extent, and we can have a look at the whole story," the agency quoted him as saying. The royal family traditionally tries not to become involved in the courts.

Only once in modern history has a member appeared in the witness-box. That was in 1891, when Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, gave evidence in a slander case by Sir William Gordon Cumming who was accused of cheating at baccarat.

In 1937, the Duke of Windsor won a libel action against a publishing firm. In 1959 a former superintendent of Windsor Castle was restrained from publishing information gained during his royal service.



Meanwhile, Stanislaw Guzewa and other leaders of the United Peasants Party resigned Thursday, a party spokesman said, after noting that their position on the soon-to-be registered private farmers' union did not please party members.

The spokesman confirmed Polish news agency reports that the resignations were accepted by the central committee of the party which joins the Communist and democratic parties in the ruling national unity front.

The resignations came the day after the Polish parliament passed a law paving the way for legal registration of an independent union of private farmers similar to Solidarity.

The party, official representative of Poland's peasants, has begun looking for new leaders, PAP reported. "The stand we took regarding the independent farmers trade union movement did not win approval of party members," the leaders said in a joint statement published in the party daily *Dziennik Ludowy*.

Until recently, Guzewa had opposed registration of a union said to represent some 800,000 of Poland's 3.5 million private farmers. But last week, he altered his view in the wake of government promises to register the union after a month-long sit-in at the UPP offices in Bydgoszcz, northwest Poland.

Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazen

"Keeping up with the Joneses" is an old, old business. But recently I saw on television an example of it which surely would take some beating.

For here was an American village whose sole means of transport was the airplane. The village was nothing but a row of houses along the two sides of a very wide street; which was no street but a runway. Every family had its own airplane, which it parked in its own garage, as anyone else would park the car. You then wheeled the plane onto the main road, and up and away into the blue yonder.

"The Joneses" to keep up with this case are not those with an airplane: since everyone had one. They were the "two plane family": with a silvery grey two-engine five seater job for the father and little single-engine job for mum to do her shopping in.

All of us, of course, have sought to play the part of the Joneses in some way at some point in our lives.

I remember when I was a schoolboy I used to hide my trashy movie magazines inside very serious looking tomes, causing everyone to shake their heads in admiration at what a serious little chap I was. Envious friends, however, soon discovered and publicized the truth.

And I remember a horrid little "Jones" from that same era, who used to sit in the school library looking very bored, doing twenty crossword puzzles an hour, throwing each one in the dustbin in turn and sighing why they make them so easy and what's a chap of his intellectual caliber supposed to do for mental recreation...

Until one day we had enough and inspected the dustbin. Not a single one of the crosswords was properly done. He'd just scribbled any letter in so as to impress us....

Translated from Ashraf Al Awad

Waldheim arrives in Belgrade

BELGRADE, May 7 (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim arrived here Thursday from Moscow on a five-hour visit for talks with Yugoslav leaders on what he described as an extremely serious international situation.

In a statement on arrival, Waldheim said "the world is facing an extremely serious international situation. We are almost at the crossroads between peaceful cooperation and confrontation. I can only hope the world chooses the second." He declined to answer questions or explain whether his remark referred to any specific area of the world.

Waldheim was due to hold separate meetings with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrbovec, Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic and President Cvijetin Mijatovic. The talk will center on international, political and economic problems, and the activities of the nonaligned movement, of which Yugoslavia is permanent member, officials said.

During his four-day official visit to Moscow, Waldheim conferred with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The talks, which covered East-West relations, the Middle East, and Afghanistan, appear to have yielded no appreciable results in the opinion of observers here.

Waldheim had indicated that he would be using the visit to promote a meeting between Brezhnev and United States President Ronald Reagan, and was also interested in Soviet proposals for a summit conference of nations represented on the U.N. Security Council.

His visit closed with a trip to the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, where he met Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party chief Vladimir Dzerzhitski. They had what the Soviet news agency, Tass, described as an exchange of views on the international situation.

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